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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1912 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年十月十七日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917 光緒四年第三號郵政物品可 10 CENTS

SWATOW OCCUPIED BY INDEPENDENTS FROM KWANGTUNG

Port Had Previously Refused Allegiance To Canton Government

LU CALLS TRUCE

Backs Li Shun In View Of 'Opportunity For Settlement Now'

PARLEY AT NINGPO

Gen. Chang Undertakes Negotiations With His Mutinous Troops

Swatow was occupied by the Kwangtung independent troops on Thursday, according to a telegram from that city yesterday. The victorious army was led by Chen Pan, a Brigade Commander. It will be remembered that Swatow severed relations with the Canton Government last month, when its Garrison Commissioner, Moh Ching-yu, declared its independence from the provincial authorities.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has requested General Tan Hao-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Hunan expeditionary forces, to cease fighting, following the request of Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, according to a telegram sent by General Lu to his emissary at Peking, Mr. Li Kai-hsien. The message stated that the two Kwang provinces were forced to resort to arms before and, as there is opportunity of a settlement now, hostilities should at once be ended, in order to call for a conference. General Lu said that he took pleasure in endorsing the suggestion made by Tuchun Li Shun.

Chekiang Situation

Conflicting reports arrived at Shanghai, yesterday, with reference to the Chekiang situation. Chinese press reports says that hostilities actually began on Thursday, at Paikuan, near the Tsao-O River and the rebels were routed, while passengers from Kashing and Shaoshing stated that no fighting has yet taken place.

The rumbling of heavy guns was heard on Thursday in the vicinity of Siaosan, they said and it was found later that the shots were fired by the rebels, from Siaosan, across Tsao-O River. Several civilians were killed. The loyalists made no military response.

General Chang Chai-yang, commanding the second division, of which the rebels formed a part before their independence, is reported to have gone to Ningpo to personally conduct a peace parley with the leading figures of the uprising. The troops now stationed at Shaoshing are Chekiang men and it is not likely that they will fight against their former associates.

Can Prevent Fighting

In the opinion of many Chekiang residents in Shanghai, fighting will only be possible between Peiyang and Chekiang troops. So long as no northern soldiers are despatched by the Tuchun to the Ningpo front, bloodshed may be averted.

The Provincial Assembly at Kaifeng, Honan, yesterday asked its Civil Governor, Tien Wen-li, to return to his post.

One million Taels was paid over to the Chinese Government on Thursday and another million yesterday as the surplus of the salt revenue during November.

Begin Move on Chungking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 30.—A report from Chungking states that the Szechuenese and Northerners commenced a general offensive against the Kweichow troops, on the 28th, near Chungking.

Szechuense Recapture Suifu

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Chengtu, November 30.—It is officially reported that the Szechuenese troops defeated the Yunnanese and recaptured Suifu yesterday. Letters from Luchow say the Yunnanese suffered severe losses when driven out of Luchow last week.

Prussians Badly Thrashed In Notable Fight Between Opposing Guards Divisions

Britain's Four Older Regiments Sweep Through Ruined Fontaine; Outnumbered, Couldn't Hold Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—An official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Nothing special is reported from the Cambrai battlefront. We repulsed two raids in the neighborhood of Avion.

The enemy's artillery was active on the Ypres front, their bombardment being heaviest eastward of Ypres. Our aeroplanes, during the night, dropped a ton of bombs on the railway-station at Menin.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: After sharp fighting, an attack against the Belgian positions near Aschoop failed. We captured some prisoners, during the night, in patrol encounters southward of the Scarpe.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There was considerable reciprocal artillery work this morning in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood. A successful local operation slightly advanced our line westward of the wood.

We repulsed raids in the neighborhood of Avion and Hollebeke. The enemy's artillery was more active in this sector and also eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday dropped 130 bombs on the railway-stations at Courtrai, Roulers, Menin and Thourout and targets in the Ypres battle-area, while seventeen heavy bombs were dropped during the night on Roulers station.

Trounce Prussian Guards

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent yesterday evening, describes the gallant part taken by the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots Guards and Irish Guards, in yesterday's battle in the vicinity of Fontaine Notre Dame. A little further off was the German 3rd Division of the Guards, of whom we took a large number prisoners. The British Guardsmen also severely handled the 119th Prussian Division.

"When our men advanced, the enemy put down a very heavy barrage behind them, but this did not cause many casualties. Little opposition was encountered for the first 300 yards.

"Then a perfect hail-storm of machine-gun fire broke from the village and from the direction of La Folie Wood. Steadily the Guardsmen went forward, entering the bullet-swept streets of the ruined village and then breaking off into attacking parties, to deal with the various enemy nests. House after house was cleared out and our prisoners rapidly mounted.

Outnumbered, Guards Retire

"Well in the forenoon, when the village had been carried, two divisions of German troops, which had been specially brought up, made a counter-attack. Our men, exhausted from the long and stubborn fighting, had no time in which to consolidate their gains and were exposed to a perfect tornado of machine-gun and rifle-fire. They fell back slowly before the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, fighting a magnificent rearguard action.

"Further west, we improved our position on the outskirts of Bourlon village. Both at Fontaine Notre Dame and Bourlon, our artillery was greatly superior to that of the enemy and worked havoc among the German troops moving up to attack.

"On balance, we made useful gains, took 600 prisoners and undoubtedly terribly punished the enemy."

Reuter's correspondent wires this evening: We are improving the strength of our new gains and giving the enemy no rest. There is evidence that enemy troops are being hurried from the Russian front and even from Italy, to try to restore the situation around Cambrai. The weather continues favorable and troops and transport are able to move fairly easily.

A German wireless official communique this afternoon reports:—"There has been a lull in the fighting south-westward of Cambrai. The British shelled Cambrai."

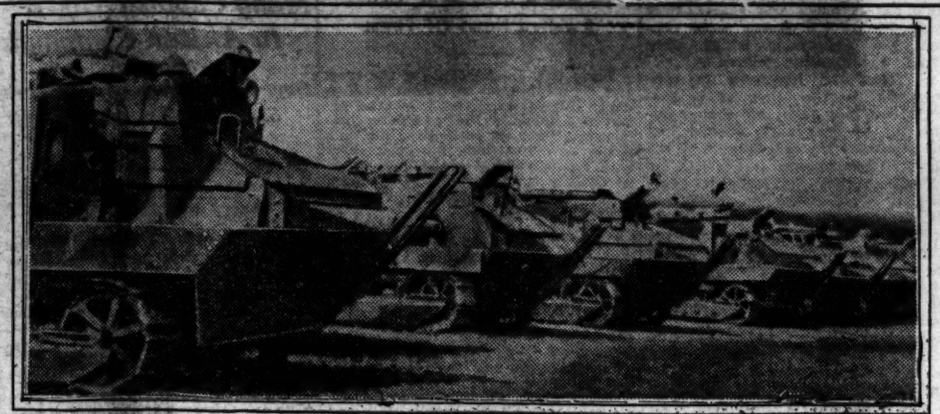
French Repulse Raid

Paris, November 29.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported that there have been artillery actions in various sectors.

The communique this afternoon reported:—An enemy raid, with large effectives, after a violent bombardment, north of Mont Cornillet, in the Champagne, was repulsed, with heavy losses.

The communique this evening reports: There have been reciprocal artillery actions on the whole front, which were especially intense in some sectors.

Phalanx of French Tanks Ready For Action



Here is shown the latest photograph of the newest models of French caterpillar tanks, which bear a truly startling resemblance to the rhinoceros, after which animal they were promptly named by the poilus. These awkward looking machines are really among the most formidable inventions of the war. They can advance over any sort of rough ground, spouting death and destruction from their machine guns. The "horn" or prow, in front, uproots trees, buildings and wire entanglements with equal precision and ease.

THREAT UPON VICENZA IS TRAP FOR ITALIANS

Germans Hope To Entice Them From Piave Line; Vainly Hammer At Grippa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 29.—An official communique reports:—"There has been a reciprocal artillery bombardment along the whole front. Our batteries carried out a destructive bombardment of enemy boats on the Lower Piave.

"We repulsed, with heavy losses, attacks made by the enemy at the confluence of the Susciza and Vojussa, in Albania."

London, November 29.—A German official wireless communique today reported: "Attacks against our mountain positions on Monte Tomba, on the west bank of the Brenta, failed."

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters states that the enemy, having vainly hammered at the valleys on both sides of Monte Grippa, are now apparently attempting to descend towards the plain from Sette Comuni Plateau, in the hope that a threat against Vicenza will induce the main Italian army to withdraw from the line of the Piave.

The British troops continue to arrive and concentrate upon their assigned positions. The more genial climatic conditions than those they have experienced on the western front are rendering them brimful of spirits.

They are deeply interested in the novel scenes they are witnessing. Old women, from their cottage steps, invoke blessings on them as they pass. The municipalities are placarded with manifestoes of welcome which are translated into English.

N. ZEALAND WON'T GIVE UP GERMANY'S ISLANDS

Has Already Told British Government So; Would Become Submarine Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, November 28.—Speaking at a conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand, the Premier said that any proposal to restore Samoa and New Guinea to Germany would be bitterly resented by the British people in the South Pacific, for it would mean that Samoa would be the headquarters of the German fleet in the Pacific and they would establish there a wireless station and submarine base. "The British Government has been told that we are not going to have the Germans back in the islands of these seas if we can possibly help it."

Moslems To Decide Khalifat Themselves

Russia Would Keep Sultan Out But Britain Leaves Choice To Those Concerned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil said that, since the beginning of the war, Russia had communicated to Great Britain regarding her proposals that the Sultan of Turkey should no longer be recognised as Khalif, but Great Britain had never departed from the attitude that the question of the Khalifat was one for Moslem opinion alone to decide.

'Let Us Work,' Motto At Allied Conference M. Clemenceau Asks

U. S. Among 18 Nations Represented; Supreme War Council Starts Business

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 29.—The Inter-Allied Conference, under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, holds its first session, today, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The following nations are represented:—Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Siam and the United States.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Milner, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Lord Reading, Sir Eric Geddes, General Sir William Robertson, General Cadorna and M. Venizelos have arrived.

As the principal task is to settle practical problems of supply and blockade, the work will be divided between various technical commissions.

M. Clemenceau, addressing the conference, declared that the Allies must win on the battlefield the right to real peace for humanity, hence all agreed upon the sacrifices demanded by the Allied Command, which no intrigue or weakness will ever shake.

"We must translate our high passions into acts. Let our motto be: Let us work'."

Afterwards, the conference divided into sections representing finance, imports, transport, armament, munitions, aviation, food supply and blockade, etc.

General Sir Henry Wilson had a conference, yesterday, with General Foch and General Cadorna, at Versailles, this constituting the first meeting of the Supreme War Council, which is the Military Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference.

CENSORING OF PACIFIST LEAFLETS CONDEMNED

British Cabinet Compromises On Liberals' Threat Of Parliamentary Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—Liberal ex-Ministers have communicated with the Government on the subject of the new regulation regarding peace leaflets, protesting against their censorship by the Press Bureau. They intend to demand a day for a debate on the subject, unless the regulation is modified.

The Daily Telegraph states that there have been negotiations between the Government and the leaders of the Liberal Party on the subject of the pacifist leaflets and it is understood that a compromise has been reached whereby the identity of the printers and authors of such leaflets must be disclosed, but the regulation that a leaflet must be submitted to the Press Censor has been cancelled. It says that the opposition to these regulations has been growing formidable and has not been confined to the Liberals alone.

Lord Lansdowne Asks Allies Co-ordinate Their War Aims

Sees Stimulus To Peace Party in Germany If Told Annihilation Not Intended; Mixed Reception In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a long letter to the Daily Telegraph, urges co-ordination of the war-aims of the Allies. He says that the prolongation of the war will ruin the civilised world and an immense stimulus will probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it is understood that the Allies do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great Power; that the Allies do not seek to impose on the Germans a form of Government they do not desire; that, except as a legitimate war measure, the Allies no not desire to deny Germany a place among the great commercial communities of the world; that the Allies are prepared, after the war, to examine the problems connected with the freedom of the seas and that the Allies are prepared to enter into an international pact for the peaceful settlement of international disputes

Lord Lansdowne's letter is being discussed everywhere and all the evening papers reproduce it. The Westminster Gazette generally endorses his remarks, but points out that the spirit of the letter wholly conflicts with the doctrines of the Prussian militarists, whose appetites have been whetted by the prospects of the results from the collapse of Russia. Hence, it is not oversanguine concerning the effect of mere threats on Germany, at least for the present.

The Star regards the letter as a thunderbolt in the camp of the "never-enders," who browbeat everyone who thinks about peace.

The Evening Standard remarks that Lord Lansdowne expresses the views of thoughtful men.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Unless we defeat Germany in the field, the war must end in a German victory."

The Evening News comments that the letter will be read with great satisfaction in Germany. Its weak point is that it disregards the fact that Germany's word cannot be trusted.

The Globe says that Lord Lansdowne's program, which means: "Trust the Hohenzollerns," scarcely enhances his reputation for statesmanship and patriotism.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent learns authoritatively that the rumor that Lord Lansdowne's letter was written with the knowledge of the Government is entirely without foundation.

Great 'Heather Day' Effort in Hongkong

Scots Hard At It Boosting Wounded Soldiers' Fund; Office-to-Office Visits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, November 30.—Most energetic efforts are being made on Heather Day for the collections on behalf of the fund for wounded soldiers. Ladies were selling patriotic badges in the streets this morning and later made office-to-office visits.

The feature of the attractions this morning was a procession of motor-cars, decked with flowers and accompanied by pipers. A replica of a tank brought up the rear of the procession.

An attractive fair has been organised for this afternoon and evening, on the parade-ground.

Enemy Plan Moving Produce From Italy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 28.—A conference will shortly be held in Vienna, for the purpose of creating a board to utilise vegetables and fruit from the occupied region in Italy for Germany and Austria.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 10

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Dec. 7

Megata Urges U. S. Help Develop China

Joint American-Japan Effort Profitable To Themselves, Good For Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 28.—Baron Megata, the head of the Japanese finance commission to the United States, addressing a number of Americans who are prominent in finance, commerce and journalism, urged the development of China's vast resources by the United States and Japan, whose joint efforts would not only be profitable to themselves, but advantageous to China.

President Proclaims Control of Imports

Licensing Order Gives U. S. Another Powerful Weapon Against Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 29.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation requiring the licensing of most of the chief imports by the War Trade Board, which will enable the Government to control imports as it has controlled exports since the declaration of war, giving the Government another powerful weapon which will be used to the fullest extent in the economic war against Germany.

The Weather

Overcast and very misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 59.2 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.0 and 32.9.

GERMANS CONSENT TO DISCUSS PEACE WITH MAXIMALISTS

Envoys Received; Will Meet Again Tomorrow; Hostilities Called Off

AUSTRIANS WILLING

Nearly All Russian Ministers Arrested, But Kerensky Still Free

ALIEN TRAITORS

Lenin, Trotsky, Krylenko And Others Originally Had Teutonic Names

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 28.—The Maximalist Commander-in-Chief, Ensign Krylenko, in an order to the army and navy, announces that the envoys nominated by him have returned with an official answer from the German Commander-in-Chief, consenting to enter into negotiations for an armistice on all fronts. Ensign Krylenko orders the immediate cessation of shooting on the whole Russian front.

Peace Envoys Meet Tomorrow

The next meeting of plenipotentiaries from both sides will take place on Sunday. Krylenko's envoys entered the German lines in front of the Russian 5th Army.

A companion of Krylenko telegraphs that the German Commander-in-Chief deputed the Commander of the German Northern Army to act as his plenipotentiary and the answer of the latter was received on official German Government paper.

Ensign Krylenko proclaims that General Dukhonin is an enemy of the people and orders the arrest of all his supporters, whatever their position or record.

Ministers Arrested

Nearly all the members of the Provisional Government, except Kerensky, have been arrested. The Petrograd garrison has wholly joined the Bolsheviks.

All the shops are closed and occasional shots are fired, with the result that there have been several casualties, but people are going about their business in the ordinary manner and no-one would imagine that another revolution is in progress.

Austria Ready for Peace

Amsterdam, November 28.—The peace demonstrations on Sunday in Berlin assumed considerable proportions in the north of the city. The crowd, which was very quiet, marched along, cheering for peace and Liebknecht.

A message from Vienna states that Count Czernin, speaking to the delegates of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, expressed the readiness of the Austrian Government to negotiate an honorable peace with Russia.

Navy Stops Fighting

London, November 28.—The War Office announces that the chief of the Russian military mission in England has received a communication from Russian headquarters, dated the 22nd, which reads as follows:—"From November 6 to 20, there was no fighting at sea. 1,734 Turkish gendarmes have surrendered in the region of the Diala River. We lost 1,000 men during an attack in the region of Baranovichi, in the course of which the enemy occupied our first line. Our fire is dispersing the enemy, who are attempting to fraternise."

Drop Teutonic Names

It has been previously stated that the real names of the Maximalist leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, are respectively Cederblum and Braunstein. Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd now states that, according to the anti-Maximalist Press, the real name of Ensign Krylenko is Aaron Abram, while the name of the principal plenipotentiary sent by Krylenko to negotiate an armistice is given as Schneur. All these names are non-Russian.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that the elections for the Constituent Assembly in 110 out of the 194 districts in Petrograd give the Maximalists 220,000 votes, the Cadets 180,000 and the Social Revolutionaries 80,000.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. OPENS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Expect To Have Total Enrollment Of 2,000 By January The Fifth

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. opens next week a month's campaign to raise its membership to 2,000. The campaign will begin December 5 and close January 5. It will be waged by three hundred members of the association divided up into eight teams, prizes being offered for the team and the individual getting the most members.

In order to bring the membership up to 2,000 the association will have to make up the 1,200 members whose memberships expire at the end of this year and 400 in addition. This applies to all departments—the Business Men's club, the full and limited memberships, the senior division and the boys' division. There is also being organised a foreign class, limited to fifty.

Eight regular teams have been organised, each named for one of the principal Chinese railroads, and each composed of a captain, a lieutenant, three secretaries and thirty members. Also there will be a special team composed of members of the Chinese Company, S.V.C.

In an appeal for members Mr. J. D. Bush of the Association's foreign staff, enumerates the advantages of the Y.M.C.A. in the following words:

"To begin with, the privileges of the members are unusually extensive, as for instance, the use of newspapers, magazines, library, games, correspondence rooms, lectures, literary societies, musical clubs, social entertainments, bible classes, evening school (special rates), restaurant, barber shop (special rates), roof garden, gymnasium classes, swimming pool, shower baths, athletic ground, and dormitory.

"Under the educational department, there are:—(a) The Y.M.C.A. High School, in which students, from thirteen to twenty, paying but a nominal sum, can study courses in literature, grammar, science, mathematics, book-keeping, translation, drawing, political economy, religious instruction, and a new course in commerce, banking and manual arts has been added since this fall term. Then the students run their own co-operative store. At the head of this School is Mr. Z. J. Tsu, a graduate of St. John's University, who has also spent some time in studying the educational system in the United States.

"(b) The evening school of commerce is under the management of Mr. Y. S. Chuck, a graduate of Stanford University in 1915, in which courses like business management, business English, shorthand, typewriting, and salesmanship, etc., are given. The students have their own senate and a weekly paper edited by themselves. There is also an hour-a-day school. The number of students registered in these three schools aggregates above one thousand. They are provided with over sixty teachers and more than fifty courses are offered. There are approximately 3,000 Chinese young men taking work in the various educational divisions of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai.

"The department of physical education furnishes an exclusive equipment for the use of business men. This quarter has special locker room with new steel lockers, private tub baths, shower bath and resting room. Besides these, th's department has shower baths with tile walls and new terrazzo floors, hot and cold water, and a most sanitary bath. In addition there is the swimming pool 20 x 60ft. with filtered water and kept at a uniform temperature. Mr. Hoh is at the head of this department, a graduate of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. College. In the lecture department there are two additions in Dr. John Y. Lee and Dr. S. M. Woo. Both hold their degrees from American universities. The former lectures on physics, and the latter on public health. Besides these two speakers there are at least a dozen more of others who lecture on various subjects such as "Silk Culture," "Business in China and America," "Personal Health," "Etymology of Chinese characters," "Preventable disease," "Railways in China," "Bee and poultry Culture," "Mental Hygiene," etc. In addition to these departments there are also the billiard and ping-pong room, dining room, barber shop and department of religious education."

Four French Vessels 2 Italian Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 28.—An official communique states that 909 merchantmen arrived and 803 sailed from French ports last week. Three vessels over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk and three unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Rome, November 28.—During the week ending the 25th, 443 ships arrived and 387 departed from Italian ports. One vessel over and one under 1,500 tons were lost during the same period.

Resolutions are Passed By Kochien Company

Liquidating Concern Authorises Compensations To Staff, Directors And Agents

A number of resolutions were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd. (in liquidation), held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd. Mr. N. Thomson, liquidator, presided and shareholders representing 2,817 shares were present. The resolutions, which were passed unanimously, follow:

1.—"That the liquidator in conjunction with the directors be authorised to pay the staff such compensation as they may consider just and reasonable in consequence of the sale of the company."

2.—"That the liquidator be empowered to give what he considers a fair and just remuneration for their services to the directors of the company over and above their ordinary fees."

3.—"That Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Company, Limited, be paid a commission of 2% on the sale of the company's fleet and that in addition to the payment due as agents up to the end of their agreement, a further sum which the directors may decide be paid them as recognition of their past valuable services to the company.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. John Prentice and seconded by Mr. J. T. Disselduff; the second was proposed by Mr. Jas. Johnston and seconded by Mr. Prentice; and the third was proposed by Mr. Disselduff and seconded by Mr. Prentice.

SEND MALVY TO TRIAL BEFORE FRENCH SENATE

Deputies, After Long Debate, By 512 to 2 Allow Disgraced Minister's Plea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 28.—The Chamber of Deputies, by 512 votes to 2, has adopted the report of its committee directing the impeachment before the Senate of M. Malvy, formerly the Minister of the Interior, after a long debate, in which M. Malvy said that he wished to be tried by the Senate.

Quest Society Invites Visitors and Members

Circle For Study Of Psychological And Philosophical Subjects Issues Announcement

The Quest Society of Shanghai, an organisation for the study of religion, philosophy and mental science on the basis of experience, issues an invitation to all those interested to attend its weekly meetings.

Every Monday afternoon at 5.55 the society meets in the offices of La Fuente and Wootten, 4 the Bund, for the discussion of one phase of a chosen subject. These meetings last one hour. The general subject for discussion this year is psychology in actual experience.

The officers of the society are: President, Dr. Wu Ting-fang; Chairman, Dr. H. Chatley; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. W. Wolfe; Hon. Librarian, Miss M. V. Andrews. Applications for membership may be sent to Mr. Wolfe at 18 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens.

GERMAN WARSHIP MINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—A message from Amsterdam states that a German torpedo-boat, belonging to the Zeebrugge flotilla, struck a mine, just outside Dutch territorial waters and sank. Only two of the crew were saved.

30 Interned German Ships to Carry Food

Brazil Places Tonnage of 250,000 At Allies' Disposal For A Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janiero, November 28.—Brazil has agreed with France that 30 of the interned German ships, amounting to 250,000 tons, shall be used for a year as food carriers to the Allies.

HONOR GENERAL CHIN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, Nov. 30.—General Oshima, the Minister of War, gave a dinner in honor of General Chin Yun-peng and his suite, yesterday. Numerous high military officers and the Chinese Minister were present.

GIRL OF FRANCE TELLS OF ABUSE BY CAPTORS

Deported To Occupied Territory, Starved And Overworked By Soldiers

MANY TORN FROM HOMES

Parents From December, 1916, To March, This Year, Vainly Awaited News Of Them

Paris, Oct. 5.—Accounts of the cruel and often inhuman treatment by Germans of the inhabitants of the occupied districts of France are so common as to attract little attention as a rule. Now and then, however, there is a narrative that stands out, such as the one contained in the following letter, which was written by a repatriated French girl.

The main facts have been cabled but here is her complete letter:

"Breteuil, Aug. 24. 1917.

"Sir—I send the following letter so that you may know the truth of what happened in the occupied districts of France, where I have just returned after five months detention in Belgium.

"I lived with my mother and two sisters at ——— (Aisne). On October 11, 1916, the German authorities announced that all the young girls and women without children must appear for roll call the next morning at 5 o'clock at the city hall. I went. The German policemen classified us and divided us into batches. They chose haphazard twenty young girls and women without telling us for what purpose.

"When, despite tears and weeping, the final selection was made they told the people that were chosen to come to the station next morning with their luggage without permitting their parents to object or even know where they were going. Three young girls from ———, who had been selected, refused; they were forced to obey the policemen, who went to their homes and took them away by force. They were sent off next morning and were treated, during the entire period of their exile, as recalcitrant prisoners.

Mother Resisted; Sent To Jail

"The mother of one of them, when she found that her 19 year old daughter was being taken from her resisted the policeman; after having been ill treated she was put in jail for fifteen days and her daughter was taken just the same. From the 15th of October the parents of the deported girls ceaselessly demanded their return. December 6 the German headquarters, then under the command of X, decided that they might return if others would take their places. Fresh anxiety, fresh anguish.

"On December 7 orders were given to the different mayors that they must furnish complete lists of girls and women without children, without any regard to class, honorability or conduct.

"I and one of my sisters were chosen. My mother, who was very ill, begged permission to keep one of us. I remained on the list and was ordered to the station to leave that same night. More than 150 of us assembled at headquarters. The roll was called in the courtyard of a hotel, and the next day at noon we were put on the train without our parents knowing why or where we were being taken. We travelled as far as X, where we arrived at 7 o'clock on a bitter cold evening. Here soldiers were awaiting us. We were divided according to our districts and sent to the small neighboring villages. In the middle of the night and without knowing where we were going, I was hoisted into a cattle car with my luggage, with four young girls from M—— and three from A——. At 1 o'clock in the morning we arrived at S——, a village of eighty-five inhabitants.

Passed Horrible Night

"There we were conducted to a deserted house where soldiers had been quartered—it was nothing but a ruin—without being given food or fire. We passed a horrible night and the next morning the nine of us tried to settle down in this wretched shelter. Two days later we were ordered to report for work, and from the 8th of December until March we were compelled to work under German authority, commanded by soldiers to do the hardest kind of man's work; hauling manure, sorting potatoes. We had to gather up all the mattresses belonging to civilians and empty and refill the straw beds of the German soldiers.

"We suffered from cold, and especially from hunger. We were forbidden to touch the piles of potatoes. Sometimes a soldier, more humane than his fellows, let us take a few potatoes.

The greatest cruelty was the strict refusal to let us write to our parents. My mother, like the others, begged the German headquarters for news of us; petitions were signed. Never, from December, 1916, to March, 1917, did she have one word of news. Neither did I. The grief or all our parents was increased by the knowledge that we were mixed in with women of ill repute. I asure you this was the most criminal thing the Germans did—to force us to live in this vile promiscuousness.

"In the beginning of March we heard rumors that our native regions had been evacuated. We thought we should never be able to find our families again. We were evacuated March 15 to Belgium; I, without knowing where my mother was.

"At the end of much searching I finally found my family. My mother had nearly died of grief and my own health was so shattered that I have not yet recovered. At Evian, on August 15, I met a young girl who had been deported like me, and who had only succeeded in finding her family a few weeks before. Ten other girls, who were sent to work in the Ardenness, have had no direct news from their families, who are now in Belgium.

"I hope that you will publish this letter in a prominent place, for of all the sufferings endured—privations, threats, imprisonment, fines—the deportation of young girls is the saddest and most unjust thing of all, especially since it is still going on."

Many Captives Taken In African Campaign

Over 3,500 Germans And Natives Surrender; Enemy Needs Food And Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: The Germans dislodged from Simbas are reported to be in the vicinity of the River Rovuma and to be short of food and ammunition. Colonel Tafel, from the Mahenge area, 110 Germans, 1,212 askaris and 2,200 other natives have surrendered unconditionally in the neighborhood of Newala.

S.M.R. GIVES YEN 10,000 TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 30.—The South Manchurian Railway has contributed Y.10,000 to the Chihli Flood Relief Fund.

JAPAN'S CHILE MINISTER

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 30.—Mr. Tatsuke, the new Minister to Chile, will start on Saturday. He will travel via San Francisco.

SUGGEST TELEFUNKEN BEHIND DANISH DEAL

Larsen And Co. Loan £500,000 To China For Construction Of Wireless Stations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 30.—The Minister of the Navy, Admiral Lu Kwang-hsing, has signed an agreement with the representative of the Danish firm of Larsen and Company for a loan of £500,000 for the construction of wireless stations for military and naval purposes. The term of the loan is thirty years, during which period Larsen and Company will be permitted to control the stations, in co-operation with Chinese officials. The materials required will be obtained in foreign countries, if unobtainable in China.

It is understood that the agreement has not obtained the usual approval of the Cabinet, while additional interest has been aroused by a report that the German Telefunken Company is behind the contract.

DUTCH STAY NEUTRAL PREMIER ANNOUNCES

Will Defend Selves, However, If Attacked; Sweden Abandons Economic Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 26.—The Dutch Premier, speaking in the Chamber, today, affirmed that the Government will not depart from its neutrality, whatever the consequences, but, if attacked, the Dutch would defend themselves. He mentioned that the Swedish Government has abandoned its intention of convening a conference of neutrals to discuss their economic interests.

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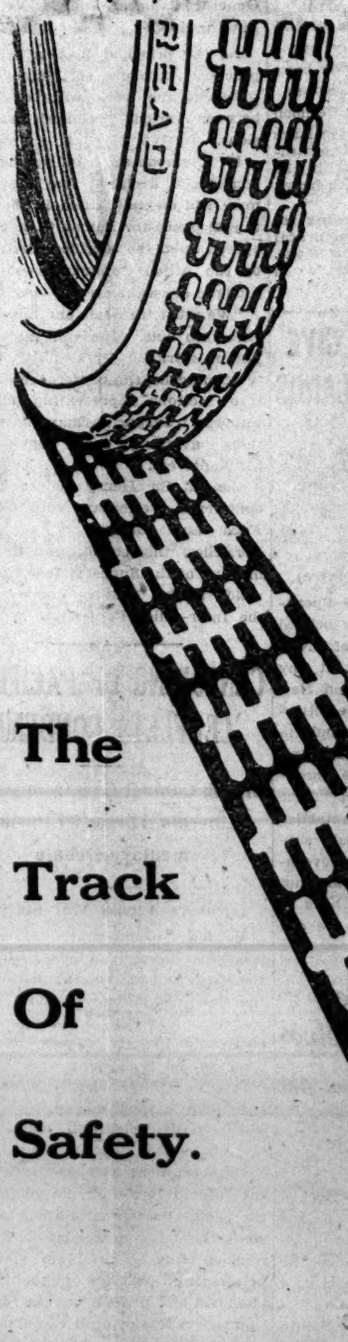

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Huge Net From Scotland To Norway Will Curb U-Boat Warfare, Expert Declares

North Sea Barrier To Prevent Submarines From Slipping Out To The Seven Seas Is Called The Most Effective Way To End The Menace By J. Bernard Walker

By J. Bernard Walker

(Editor of the Scientific American)

Mr. Walker, who is one of the best informed men on naval matters in the country is chairman of the Navy Committee of the National Security League. He has written the following article on solving the submarine problem for circulation in the league's great campaign of patriotism through education to arouse the people of the country to a realisation of the true meanings of the wars.

It would seem that the most logical and affective method of meeting the German U-boat menace would be to attack them at their source, by shutting them out of the Seven Seas. This could be done by the construction of a net across the North Sea from the Scottish coast to Norway's territorial waters.

The principal obstacle to the building of this net is the action, or rather the inaction, of Norway herself. Norway, like every other maritime country, is bordered by a three-mile strip of water, which, by international agreement, is neutral. Norway does not own this strip of water; she is simply responsible for the maintenance of its neutrality. When the builders of a North Sea net reach the outer line of this three-mile strip they will have to stop operations provided it is certain that Norway is doing everything in her power to prevent any of the nations at war from using this three-mile strip for belligerent purposes.

Violates Neutrality

Now it is a notorious fact that ever since Germany started out to commit murder and piracy on the high seas, her instruments of slaughter, in the shape of the U-boats, have been violating the neutrality of Norwegian territorial waters by using them as a channel of communication between her U-boat bases and her fruitful field of operations in the Atlantic. The British patrol across the North Sea is so watchful and the boats so numerous as to make it hazardous for the U-boats to run through the line except on dark or in foggy weather.

Norway has known, just as well as Great Britain and the United States have known, that the Germans were rendering useless the North Sea patrol by sneaking through the neutral Norwegian waters into which Great Britain has forbidden her patrol boats to enter. Great Britain is as anxious to respect the neutrality of small powers as Germany is brutally cynical in violating it.

The question arises, then, as to whether a neutral power which deliberately permits the violating of its neutral waters to the great advantage of one belligent and the equally great disadvantage and hurt of the other, has not herself become, by acquiescence, a violator of neutrality of the waters affected.

Argue Entente Should Act

If Norway claims she is unable to protect herself against German violations, it becomes the duty, surely, of the nations whose interests are most affected to step in and to do that which Norway cannot do, and, in this case, prohibit the passage of German warships through these neutral waters for warlike purposes. The most effective way to do this would be to extend the North Sea net across Norway's three-mile zone right up to the Norwegian coast.

It would be entirely reasonable for the United States Government to represent to Norway that, by permitting German U-boats to use her territorial waters, she is exposing our communication with France to attack and subjecting our troops to an exceedingly grave risk. Furthermore, it would be entirely in agreement with the laws of neutrality to tell Norway that if she could not close the three-mile U-boat channel herself, we should have to do it ourselves.

It is probable that if Norway closed the territorial waters by a net, Germany would declare war upon her; but even if she did, Norway would be in no worse plight, and, indeed, in some respects would be in a better plight than she is today.

Germany has been sinking her ships wholesale, and in other respects has been playing against this little kingdom the part of international bully. If Norway came into the Entente alliance, she would have the might of the allied fleets for her defense, and the food question would receive an immediate solution.

Norway is very much worked up over the question of our embargo on foodstuffs as witness the presence of Nansen and his committee in our midst. Would not this be a most opportune time to settle the two questions? What Norway needs just now is a bold and fearless attitude, based upon a determination at least to stand up bravely for her rights. Let her close her territorial waters to the German U-boats and there will not be much difficulty in settling the question of food imports.

In the absence of any detailed official statement of the facts, it is difficult to make a reliable estimate as to the total losses, of the rate of losses of shipping, due to German U-boat depredations.

Doubts British Are Lying

The first difficulty that confronts one is the statement frequently made in Washington, and made by men in more or less official positions, that the British are concealing their losses. By this it is meant that not only is concealment involved in publishing merely the number of ships sunk, without giving their tonnage, but that these very numbers as given week by week are understatements of the truth.

Personally, I do not believe for a moment that the British are deliberately lying about their losses. It is not their way. In fact, the recent publication of scathing reports of military failures shows that, if anything, they lean too far toward a brutal self-exposure.

We may take it, then, that the weekly statement of British losses is correct so far as it goes. That it does not give the total tonnage loss is to be regretted; but this fact does not invalidate the truthfulness of the figures showing the total number of ships lost.

Now, the record of British losses from the opening of the ruthless campaign to date shows that the U-boats have sunk on an average twenty ships per week of over 1,600 tons. If we assume that the average size of these ships was 5,000 tons (4,500 tons would probably be nearer the truth, but I wish to be over rather than under the true figure), and if we assume an average of 1,200 tons for the ships of under 1,600 tons, for find that by Jaunary 1, 1918, the British will have lost during the intensive U-boat war 5,720,000 tons over and above that lost in 1917 before the campaign started.

Neutrals Lose 2,250,000

Such statistics as have been published of the French and Italian losses, worked out on the same basis indicate a loss for these countries of 1,145,000 tons. If we assume that the losses of the neutral countries are proportional to the total amount of neutral tonnage, as compared with the total amount of British tonnage, we find that the neutrals have lost to date 2,250,000 tons.

Summing up, then, we reach the conclusion that, if the rate of sinking which has obtained during the first half of this year be continued throughout the rest of the year, the allies and neutrals together will have lost between January 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918, about 9,500,000 tons.

Lord Beresford who has consistently urged that the public should be made fully acquainted with the extent of the U-boat depredations, stated recently in the House of Lords that from August, 1914, to January, 1917, the British allied and neutral losses were 4,000,000 tons. Adding this total to the total estimated losses for the present year we find that by January 1, 1918, the Germans will have sunk about 13,500,000 tons of shipping.

Much New Shipping

As an offset to this loss we have the construction of new shipping and the placing in service of the interned German vessels. In making an estimate of the ships which will have been built from the commencement of the war to January 1, 1918, we must bear in mind that, although in the earlier period of the war there was a great falling off in British merchant ship construcion, the total having fallen in one year to about 650,000 tons. Great Britain having now brought her fighting navy up to sufficient strength, is bending her enormous shipbuilding capacity to the turning out of a maximum amount of merchant tonnage; and it is probable that by the end of this year she will have set afloat during the war 3,500,000 tons of new shipping. Our own record during the same period of war will be about 2,250,000 tons, while France, Italy, Norway and Sweden will have set afloat about 1,500,000 tons.

The total amount of shipping, then, built in all countries during the three and a half years of the war ending January 1, 1918, if these figures are correct, will be about 7,250,000 tons.

If we add to this total the interned German and Austrian ships, estimated at 1,750,000 tons, which by that time will have become available for the carrying trade, we reach a total of 9,000,000 tons, with which to offset the total loss to that date of 13,500,000 tons. This would leave a net loss to the allied and neutral powers of 4,500,000 tons.

Now in August, 1914 the total world's shipping amounted to 49,000,000 tons. Deducting the tonnage of the Central Powers, which was 6,600,000 tons, we get a total of 42,400,000 tons for the Entente (including ourselves) and the neutral powers. Deducting from this the total net loss of 4,500,000 tons, as found above, the tonnage remaining available for service on January 1, 1918, will be 37,900,000 tons.

Now, if it be assumed that the U-boat sinking will be maintained during 1918 at the rate which they are accomplishing in 1917, namely 9,500,000 tons, let us see how far that may offset by new construction during 1918.

Lloyd George has recently stated that Great Britain would set afloat 4,000,000 tons, and if we assume that the United States will build 3,000,000 tons and the other Powers 1,000,000 tons, we reach a total of new construction of 8,000,000 tons for the year, which would leave a net loss for the year, supposing the Germans continue to sink ships at the present rate, of 1,500,000 tons.

From these figures it is evident that unless the Germans make a great spurt in their U-boat campaign the new reconstruction will nearly equal the losses.

If this estimate is approximately correct it must be admitted that the prospects of Germany's succeeding in her U-boat campaign are very remote.

DEFEATED NORTHERNERS MAKE SIANGTAN SUFFER

Loot City Before Leaving And Fire On People When Sailing Down River; Many Slain

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Siangtan, Hunan, November 19.—Pandemonium reigned in this city throughout the whole of Saturday, the 17th, while severe fighting was going on between northern and southern soldiers. For some days the situation has been crucial in this city. Although there were no southern soldiers here, it was generally known that the northern soldiers were on the retreat and that the southerners were pressing them hard.

On Wednesday, the 14th, quite a company of northern soldiers arrived to assist their comrades, but they found it advisable not to remain and left for Changsha. The northerners were making preparations to leave and were aboard towboats belonging to the Hanyang Iron Works used in transporting coal down river, while the largest launch that runs between Changsha and Siangtan was standing by to tow them back to Changsha and beyond.

The regiment for which they were evidently waiting had not arrived and they decided to leave Saturday morning and to make their departure more notorious by looting. They seemed to be in need of three things, money, shoes and pork, so just at daylight on Saturday morning they went for these necessaries. They looted a large cash shop and provided themselves with all the money necessary, they visited a shoe shop and fitted themselves with necessary foot apparel, likewise they seized whole sides of pork that unsuspecting meat sellers were bringing on the street in the early morning hours.

While they were looking after this feature of their farewell to Siangtan and vicinity, the launch was putting on steam and getting the tow in readiness. Having returned with their booty they were prepared to start, and once they were out in midstream headed north, in order to make leave-taking of Siangtan more effective and memorable, they began firing volley after volley into the river street. Civilians, men, women and children were mercilessly shot down with no warning by which they might have escaped.

While the northerners were thus taking vengeance on the city, unfortunately for them their attention was suddenly diverted by shots at them from the opposite side of the river, so that it was necessary to change the angle of their own firing. Southern soldiers had arrived during the previous night across the river from the city, and being weary and footsore were taking needed rest. When their guards sounded the alarm as to what was being done on the city side, immediately they rushed to the river bank and began firing at the fleeing boats. For about twenty minutes there was incessant exchange of bullets, but the northerners being under tow of a good launch and under way before the firing began managed to make their escape. It is not known what injury they received, but the damage they did consisted mainly in the wounding and killing of many innocent people along the river side.

After this incident in the early morning the southerners lost no time in crossing the river to the city side. They had not established themselves before the northern soldiers from Siangsiang began to arrive. Neither side had time for preparation, so that the fighting began at once mainly in squads. The northern soldiers seem to have entered the city by different streets and were in squads here and there, while the southerners were likewise in small groups, so that fighting was going on simultaneously in many different parts of the city. This type of fighting began about ten o'clock in the morning, and being right in the city on the main streets many civilians were the victims of reckless bullets.

Meanwhile the southern troops who had arrived up to that time had managed to locate themselves on a hill at the south end of the city and were awaiting the arrival of the main body of northern troops. These appeared in sight of the city about one o'clock in the afternoon, and then the real battle began. The southerners had the advantage of elevation and of having had time to dig some rifle pits and trenches. The northerners quickly took their positions behind graves, embankments and farm houses. Fires springing up here and there in the neighboring villages made it evident that they intended to do all the damage possible. Fighting kept up all afternoon until darkness made it impossible to see.

During Saturday night there was desultory firing, but no general engagement. Some of the northerners who still remained in the city set fire to establishments on the main street and a considerable group of business houses was burned. They also loooted two large silk shops by breaking through glass show windows at the front. The night had brought re-inforcements to the southerners, so that by Sunday morning they were in command of the situation. Many of the northerners had escaped during the night, some had been killed and others wounded, while a number surrendered guns and ammunition on Sunday morning. Those who remained were in concealment, so that the only firing on Sunday was that due to the hunt for the few northerners still in hiding.

The local Red Cross began its work of bringing in wounded and burying dead at once. At this writing it is not definitely known just how many were killed and wounded. Forty-eight dead had been buried by this organisation up to Sunday morning and over sixty wounded had been taken to the American Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Vanderburgh and his staff were kept busy all day and most of the night removing bullets and dressing wounds.

The situation is completely in the hands of southerners. More southern troops arrived this afternoon and more are to come. They are being quartered in various temples and seem glad for the opportunity to rest and sleep.

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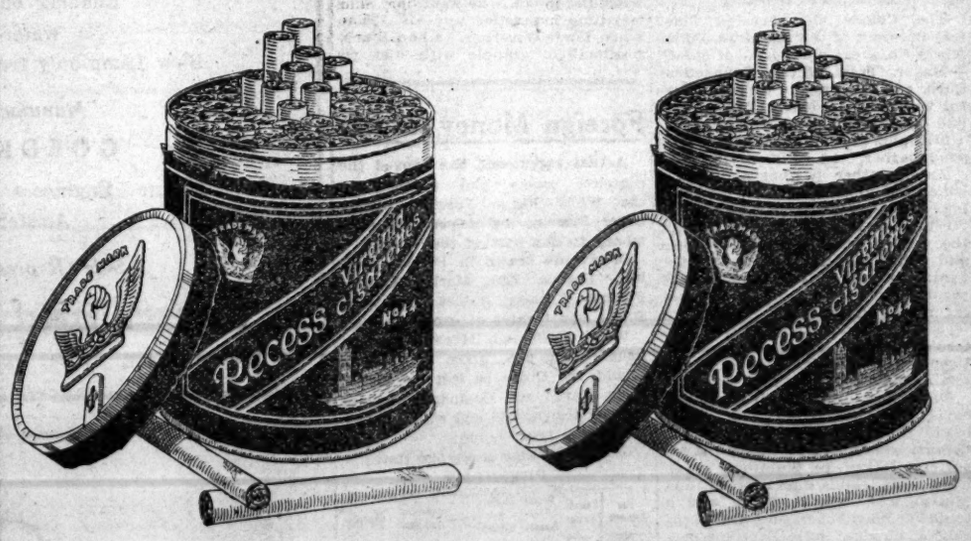

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ROOSEVELT TRAINING SHOWS HE'S BEEN BLIND IN ONE EYE FOR YEARS

On Eve Of Leaving Farm, 14 Pounds Lighter, He Tells How Officer In Friendly Bout Ruined Left Optic

'FIGHT' IN WHITE HOUSE WAS A LIVELY AFFAIR

Challenges Mayor Mitchel And Others To 5-Mile Sprint And Wins Easily—Still Anxious For Service At The Front

New York, October 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt's "intensive drive on a wide front" has been successfully carried out.

The salient against which his fortnight of activities at Jack Cooper's health farm in Stamford, Conn., has been directed (this salient being that portion of the anatomy sometimes referred to as the "piazza") has been considerably straightened.

Fourteen pounds—each one an enemy bitterly battled against—succumbed to the Colonel's two weeks of tramping, shadow boxing and weight pulling. He weighs now in the neighborhood of 215 and pulls the belt of his knickerbockers about three or four inches tighter than he did before he started training.

While in a symmetry contest with a West Point Cadet, T. R. might still run second, he's a very much improved man in health and appearance, and he's going home to Oyster Bay tomorrow in "fine shape, by Jove, fine!"

He Is Blind In One Eye

The Colonel held yesterday, up at Jack Cooper's what might be described as a combination open house and boost-and-gab fest.

He eulogised to the skies the genial Jack, his trainer—"the best skinglove fighter, gentlemen, that I ever saw, at his weight!" Also he cut loose with boosts for some of Jack's other "pupils," such as Mayor Mitchel, who was present; Warren Barbour, the young millionaire, who used to be amateur heavyweight champion; William Ziegler jr. of the baking powder fortune, and B. A. McAfee, grandson of the late James B. Haggin, and executor of that famous sportsman's great estate.

"Had I been permitted to raise my army division," the Colonel volunteered as he posed with those young men, "Mr. Barbour, Mr. McAfee and Mr. Ziegler would have had commissions under me—and I think Jack Cooper would have gone along with us."

In high spirits, T. R. chatted about his own boxing and wrestling exploits of days gone by, and in doing so he made a rather astonishing revelation—that he has not been able to see with his left eye since he retired from the White House, as the result of a punch which that organ received in a friendly bout in the Presidential gymnasium.

"I don't think many persons know this, he explained. "But the fact is I was having a lively bout one day with a husky young Captain of artillery when he crossed me with a hard right swing and landed on my left eye.

The punch broke some of the blood vessels of the eye, and I haven't seen from it since."

He laughed heartily at the memory of the fight but kept the name of his opponent to himself.

Colonel Does Some Boosting

The Colonel then boosted Chief Bill Brennan of the Stamford Police force—"a great old friend of mine" —Mayor Treat of the Connecticut town, and even put in a few praiseful words for an Italian barber who had cut his hair in the morning.

"Grecco, his name is, and a very good barber," he said.

Among other persons and things which fell under T. R.'s all-embracing aulogy were: Gus Nawka, his "torturer-in-chief;" in other words, the trainer who rubbed him down and pulled him about in the Cooper gym; the cold water spring beside the half mile track on the Cooper farm; the track itself the Stamford air and the courtesy of Stamford's people, the food on the Cooper table, and finally the comfort of the Cooper beds.

Just how yesterday's function came about would be hard to tell, but all the newspapers knew that the Colonel would receive callers, so reporters flocked to Stamford (even from Philadelphia and Boston), and camera men by the dozen and a couple of movie operators, and probably a hundred miscellaneous persons from the town motored out to the health farm, which is about three miles in the country.

He Is Full Of Pep

The Colonel greeted his newspaper friends from the porch of Cooper's house. He wore his faded knickerbocker costume of gray-green, with gray golf stockings and low shoes, and a brown flannel shirt. At the lapel of his coat was an enamelled badge made like the lately-popular "service flags." This had five blue stars in its field, indicating that five members of his family were in the war—"one star for each of my own boys and one for Dr. Derby, my son-in-law," he explained.

First, so full of pep was the Colonel, he must show his visitors the half-mile track where he had been exercising.

"I walked around it ten times this morning before breakfast," he said.

"Come on, boys!" And off he went at a good five-mile-an-hour clip, with Mayor Mitchel and the other "graduates" of the health farm beside him, and a helter-skelter crowd of about fifty visitors and denizens of Stamford plugging along in the rear.

The track is up hill and down dale, circling a little lake, and threading through cabbage patches and grain fields. At an eighth of a mile T. R. was "well out in front," as the race charts would say, and "had the foot of his field."

Mayor Mitchel quit at the quarter post and returned to his motor to go back to New York. At the three-eights the Colonel was pretty nearly alone, about twenty-five lengths to the good and just "breezing."

Won An Easy Race

He "won easily, receiving no worthy contention." The movies, of course, immortalised this brisk promenade.

When the breathless journalists and villagers had all pounded down the stretch, T. R. led the way to the gymnasium in which he had worked for two weeks.

"Most of my exercises were brisk walks, though I did a lot of shadow boxing here," he said. Then Gus, my chief torturer, put me through a special course of sprouts intended specifically for my case under Jack Cooper's direction of course."

Then came Boost No. 1 for Jack. He can not only train fighting men —like Brother Barbour, for instance —and put them in shape for contests, but he can take less important folks, like ministers and priests and Mayors and ex-Presidents, and put them in shape for their businesses.

Here young Barbour was placed in the limelight. "You know, Barbour was that unusual thing, an amateur who was, in my opinion, better than the best professionals in the ring. I've seen them all, and I think Barbour could have licked Jack Johnson the best day Johnson ever saw. I've always wished Barbour might have fought Johnson."

They Bump The Colonel

The Colonel's eyes gleamed as he fanned about the Strenuous Stuff. "I used to do a lot of boxing and wrestling myself," he went on. "The last time I wrestled was at Albany, when I was Governor. I had a professional to grapple with and we were pretty well matched. One time there my shoulder blade was wrenched out of position and a couple of my short ribs were caved in—and I know that one of his long ribs went the same way."

While the Colonel's lips didn't say "Those were the good old days!" his entire manner said just exactly that. It was at this point that he spoke of the injury to his eye when he was President.

Turning to other things, he said he was very pround to be a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star. He was proud too of a cable he got a short time ago from the American correspondents with Pershing welcoming him as a member of the craft.

Naturally, the subject came up of the possibility of his going to the other side as a fighting man. He was asked: "Have you been training for any specific thing you want to do? Are you going to Europe attached in any way to the United States Army?"

Col. Roosevelt's nearest approach to brusqueness came right here. He exclaimed: "I have answered that question about forty times, and I suppose if I answer it now it will be asked again tomorrow. Please don't ask me again about going to Europe, unless you have something definite to base your question upon."

He's Still Willing

This reply, of course, was not a flat denial. I was obvious that the Colonel wants to go, and wants very much to go. He said he regretted that he could not have such men as Barbour, McAfee and Ziegler as officers under him, and he regretted also that Jack Cooper's offer to the Government to give his farm as an officer's training camp had not been accepted. But as to the progress of the war he would say nothing.

"This has been a fine holiday for me up here, and it has done me a world of good," the Colonel said in bidding farewell to his guests after a chat of an hour or more. "I'm coming back once or twice a year if Jack will have me."

As may readily be seen, the function was a success, and an elegant time was had by all.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

Siccawei Weather Report

29.—Fine weather in our regions. Rain in Szechwan, in Formosa in the Philippines. Mederate monsoon. The anticyclone is still prevailing in Central China but is decreasing in intensity.

30.—Very cloudy and misty weather. Barometer falling.

Friday, November 30, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	773.37	775.05
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.45	30.51
Variation mm for 24h	†5.87	†5.25
Variation mm for 12h	†2.98	†2.06
Wind—Direction	N	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	30
Wind—Miles	6.2	18.6
Temperature—Cen ...	6°2	18°6
Temperature—Fah ...	47.5	4.89
Humidity: co	68	56
Nebulosity 5-10	2	4
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

HOHENLOHE PREDICTS GERMAN REVOLUTION

Son Of Former Chancellor Declares The Masses Losing Confidence

Washington, October 20.—Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe, son of a former German Chancellor, Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe, has written for the Neue Zeitung of Zurich, Switzerland, an article in which he asserts that the German people are losing confidence in the men now at the helm of the ship of State, and that the word "revolution" is on the lips of the masses.

"There is no doubt," says Prince Hohenlohe, "that the majority of the German people are in favor of a monarchical form of Government. The different States of Germany are still more or less loyal to their State sovereigns according to the personality of those sovereigns. But it can no longer be affirmed after these three years of war that their confidence in the supreme chief of the empire is wholly intact.

"We should stop hiding our heads in the sand out of fear of recognising the truth. Evading the truth can do no good. Confidence in those who are directing the affairs of the empire is beginning to crumble among the German people. The people do not know just what position the Kaiser takes with regard to the activities of those who pretend to call themselves patriots. The people are beginning little by little to ask themselves how it is that the whole world is in arms against them and who is responsible for this situation.

"The German people as a whole have no desire to annex foreign territory. The only ones who are interested in territorial conquests are the small group of industrial capitalists and the hot-headed Pan Germanists, who get no sympathy from the masses of the people, but only from the university professors, the office holders, and the well-to-do middle classes.

"Herr Scheidemann was recently called to order when he spoke the word 'revolution' in a speech in the Reichstag. And yet he did nothing but repeat a word which is heard daily among the masses of the people. It is true that he rightly added, We have not yet reached the point of revolution,' but it would be childish to deceive ourselves into thinking that we may not reach it if the men who hold in their hands the destinies of the German Empire are not big enough to assume the responsibility of their mistakes and wise enough to recognise and take account of the necessities of the present time.

"Otherwise the moment will surely come when they will perceive with terror that it is too late and that the German people have finally lost patience.

"Where is the Government leading us? What does it want of us, now that the menace of an invasion by Russian despotism has disappeared? Is it really for the defense of our homes and our right to existence that we must still bear the sufferings we are enduring? Or does the Government exact these terrific sacrifices from us in order to satisfy the insatiable ambitions of the aristocracy and to save the already compromised prestige of the ruling dynasty?

"If Germany is to retain what she has acquired in the war by force of arms, she will be obliged not only to maintain, but constantly to increase by armaments and to add without end to her debt, which is already overwhelming."

The Prince belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Germany.

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THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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"	6	150	120	75	60	12 "
"	8	200	160	100	80	15 "
"	10	260	210	125	100	18 "
"	12	300	240	150	120	20 "
"	15	375	300	185	150	25 "
"	20	520	420	250	200	30 "

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THE attention of consumers of electricity is called to Municipal Notification No. 2479 appearing on page 12 of this issue.

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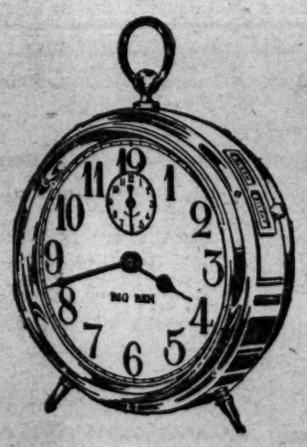

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AGENTS

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- - Sporting - - News - -

TOMMIES' 'XMAS FUND, FOOTBALL GAME TODAY

Two Good Teams To Play For Benefit Of War Charity; Start At 2.30

The Tommies' Xmas Fund should be materially swelled today by the football match to be played on the Shanghai Recreation Club grounds between the Recreation Club and the "Rest of Shanghai." A committee of which Mr. J. E. Lucas is honorary treasurer has been working actively to get a good crowd out at the game and it is thought there will be, for two good teams have been chosen for the contest.

The entire proceeds of the match will go to the Fund. Admission will be one dollar. The kick-off will be at 2.30.

The teams follow:

Recreation Club—Wade, Ollerdessen, White, Mears, Smith, Hansen, Sofoulis, Brandt, Quayle, Robertson and Cooke.

Rest of Shanghai—Bertes, Tonkin, Oliveros, Clissold, Isherwood, Campbell, Leslie, Drake, Elliott, Clifford and Olsen. Reserve, Encarnacao.

Referee—H. F. Landers.

Linesmen—A. J. Stewart and E. P. Graham-Barrow.

Hockey League Starts

The league hockey season starts today, with matches between "B." Company, S.V.C., and the Sikhs, and between the Harlequins and Portuguese. These are the only teams in the league. The schedule will consist of twelve games for each club, each organisation playing the three other clubs four games each.

One demand of the league is referees. Any hockey men in Shanghai willing to serve in that capacity are asked to communicate with the league's honorary secretary, 66 Szechuen Road.

The match between the Harlequins and the Portuguese will start at 2.45 this afternoon on the Widow's Monument Ground.

The following will represent the Harlequins—G. O. Jackson, J. F. Cale, S. Agassiz, K. A. Carstensen, I. A. Donnelly, H. M. Mann, W. T. Bertenshaw, T. Ayres, H. W. P. McMeekin, F. S. Turner and R. W. Skinner.

The "B." Co. v. Sikhs match will be played on the Polo ground at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent "B" Co.—Barnes, Melville (Capt.), Pullen, Haynes, F. W. Moore, Smith, Rawsthorne, Cooper, Rothwell, J. J. Evans and Brand.

Reserves: Burton and Passikedes.

Questions Answered

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Could you let me know in your next issue the difference in time between Shanghai and San Francisco? Thanking you in advance.

A Subscriber.

The actual difference in time between Shanghai and San Francisco is seven and a half hours, but because of the dropping of a day on the 180th meridian, it is sixteen and a half hours later in Shanghai than in San Francisco; that is, at 6 o'clock in the morning in San Francisco it is 10.30 p.m. of the same day in Shanghai.

Football

Socony v. St. John's University

A match between these teams will be played on the St. John's University ground today starting at 3 p.m. The Socony Club will be represented by the following players.

J. Turner, J. Stellingwerff, V. F. Maher, J. Harvey, E. F. Mears, H. Champney, B. Shirazee, J. G. Harrison, W. J. Noodt, C. Thompson, and C. Fuxman.

Reserves:—H. J. Sanft, A. A. Remedios and A. Jones.

Nanyang College vs. Willows

This match will be played on the Nanyang College grounds tomorrow, kick-off at 2.40 p.m. Mr. A. H. Leslie will referee.

MAHAN 7; SOOCHOW A. 3

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Yangchow, Kiangsu, November 26.—On Saturday, November 24, the Mahan School football team played the Soochow Academy team on the grounds of the former school in Yangchow. The final score was 7 to 3 in favor of Mahan School. During the first half, Mahan scored four goals and kept the ball in Soochow's half of the field for most of the time, but in the second period, the Soochow players came back and the playing was about even, both sides scoring three goals. The Soochow captain played a plucky game, starring for his team, which was an evenly balanced one, showing good team-work throughout. The captain and the three backs of Mahan School did good work for their team. Mr. T. S. Chang, of No. 5 Normal School, refereed the game in a most satisfactory manner. Including those on the "grand stand" on the city wall, there were more than one thousand spectators.

'Launching a Bridge' Somewhere in France

French engineers launching a frame filled with empty wine casks to give buoyancy to a temporary military bridge "somewhere in France." Much of this work is being taken over by American engineers.

Missionary Society Meets Next Tuesday

Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees To Read Paper On Chinese Biography Of Chinese Heroine

The December meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held next Tuesday evening in the Union Church Hall. After the usual social function and refreshments which will be provided by the ladies of the American Baptist Mission, the business meeting will be called at 8 o'clock. Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees will read a paper on "A Chinese Biography of a Chinese Heroine."

News Brevities

Tsiang Kya-zah, the revolutionist charged with the murder of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and Mr. King Jen-sun, who was ordered returned to the French Police the other day because the Settlement Police's warrant had not been properly countersigned, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was remanded for special hearing.

* * *

Two Chinese received sentences of six months each in the Mixed Court yesterday for defrauding the Shanghai Co-operative Stores by presenting a forged passbook. The police are looking for a third whom they implicated.

* * *

A musical dinner followed by a dance will be given at the Hotel Kalee tonight. The dinner will be served at 8 o'clock and the dancing will begin immediately after.

* * *

The American post office mail box which used to be in front of the old Palace Hotel Annexe opposite the Race Course has moved to the corner in front of Honigsberg and Co's. garage, a block west.

* * *

The Court Cards will give their last two performances here today. There will be a matinee especially for children this afternoon and the last showing at the Lyceum tonight. Tonight's program will be a medley of the most popular numbers of the Shanghai season. Those who want their own favorite bits are asked to send in their requests to the management.

* * *

Field operations and maneuvers will be gone through by the units of the S. V. C. in the Yangtszepoo district this afternoon.

* * *

The appeal of Mr. I. B. Michael in his case against the Shanghai Stock Exchange will be heard by the British Full Supreme Court on Monday.

Concert Tonight

Signor Scamuzzi, Mme. De Revers and Mdlle. Russ will give their long awaited concert tonight at the Olympic Theater. They will sing an excellent program, which follows:

PART I.

Overture.

1. Pagliacci—Prologo ....Leoncavallo
   Signor Scamuzzi
2. Wally—Ebben ny andro lontano..
   M. Patalani
   Mme. De Revers
3. Favorita—O, Mio Fernando....
   Donnizetti
   Mdlle. Russ
4. Faust—Dio Possente.....,.Gounod
   Signor Scamuzzi
5. Mefistofeles—Nenia .....Boito
   Mme. De Revers

PART II.

Overture.

6. Ugonotti—Salute O' Cavalier...
   Meyerbeer
   Mdlle. Russ
7. Barbiere di Siviglia. Largo al Fatotum ..... Rossini
   Signor Scamuzzi
8. Coming Home.....Charles Willeby
   Mme. De Revers
9. Faust—La parlate d'Amor..Gounod
   Mdlle. Russ
10. Trovatore (Duet) Mira d'acarbe lagrime .....Verdi
    Mme. de Revers & Signor Scamuzzi

COOK'S MOVING OFFICE

Thomas Cook and Son are moving their offices over the week-end from Foochow Road to the ground floor of the Russo-Asiatic Bank building on the Bund. They will be in full occupancy of their new premises on Monday.

MIXED COURT IN TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF MR. WAUNG

Bench And Members Of Bar Voice Sympathetic Regret For Magistrate's Death

Sincere and appreciative tribute to the life, work and character of Mr. Waung Toh-chi, Assistant Magistrate of the Mixed Court, who died last Thursday, was paid by bench and bar at yesterday's session of the Court. Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan were sitting.

The first remarks were made by Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

"As senior member of the Bar, he said, I would like to say, on behalf of myself and other members of the Bar, how grieved we are to hear of the death of Magistrate Waung. I have never had the pleasure of practising before him, as my work did not bring me into his court. I have always heard that he did his work extremely well and was always considered an upright, just Judge. My friend Mr. Hays, who is present, has often practised before him and he would like to add a few words of appreciation of the deceased Magistrate."

"I am glad to have the opportunity that has been afforded me of expressing, on behalf of the Bar of this Court, the profound regret with which they learnt of the death of the late Magistrate Waung," said Mr. Hays. "The news came to me, and I think to the majority of the members of the Bar, as a great surprise, for I personally was not aware that he was even unwell. In common with other members of the legal profession in Shanghai, I have on many occasions had the pleasure of practising before the late Magistrate, and what I think more especially characterised his administration of justice in this Court was the patient and careful consideration which he brought to bear upon all cases, whether civil or criminal, that came before him for decision. The late Magistrate invariably extended to both litigants and counsel a degree of courtesy and patience which was greatly appreciated by them and this, I think, is the highest mead of praise that can be said of a Judge or Magistrate. One never heard of any of his decisions that were received with feelings of dis-satisfaction or adverse comment. I am sure I shall be only voicing the sentiments of all the legal profession of this court when I convey to the Bench our sincere sympathy at the loss of the late Magistrate, and express the hope that the vacancy which his untimely death has caused may be filled by as able and as kindly a successor."

Assessor Grant Jones and the Magistrate replied for the Court.

"Mr. Platt, Mr. Hays, and gentlemen of the Bar," said the Assessor, "I have to thank you on behalf of the learned Magistrate and myself for this expression of your sympathy in the loss we have sustained by the death of our colleague, Mr. Waung Toh-chi. The late Magistrate had spent a life of honorable activity in the service of his country, and he has been taken from us at the comparatively early age of 48 years. He was of the old regime, and of a type which I venture to think younger generations of officials might follow with advantage in many respects. A kind and courteous gentleman, he was as ready to listen to the little learning which we could place at his disposal as to impart to us all his large store of knowledge of the law and custom of this country. Member of no clique or party, he administered justice firmly and fearlessly, and yet, when the occasion seemed to require it, he would always throw that grain of mercy into the scales which could turn the balance in favor of the unfortunate person in the dock. We have lost a faithful friend, and the community an upright Judge. Again I thank you for your sympathy."

"The speeches just delivered are so touching that the words are appreciated not only by the living but also by the dead," Magistrate Kwan said. "Mr. Waung's death is certainly very sad. Being an old friend and colleague, his death is a great loss to me, both in my official and private capacity. The late Mr. Waung started his official life first as an Inspector in a Chinese Station at Hungchin, at Shanghai, and then became an Assistant Magistrate of this Court. Before the revolution in 1910 he was the Chief of the Financial Department of Hupeh, as well as Magistrate of the Mixed Court at Hankow. In 1915 he was appointed again as Assistant Magistrate in this Court. He was intelligent and always attentive to his work, and was well known and respected in both foreign and Chinese circles. With his death I cannot refrain from weeping bitterly for the loss of such an able man and a dear friend. In conclusion I beg, on behalf of the late Mr. Waung's family and myself, to tender Mr. Grant Jones and the Bar our heartfelt sympathy."

Waung Toh-chi was a native of Chihli and had held a number of posts of importance. His first appointment of note was to the Bureau of Defense at Shanghai and a short time later he became Assistant Magistrate at the Mixed Court. In 1910 he was transferred to Hupeh Province by the Viceroy and appointed Senior Magistrate in the Foreign Affairs yamen at Hankow. At the same time he was made Managing Director to the Army Rationing Bureau and Chief Secretary of the Accountant's Department of Finance. He was also Inspector of the Hupeh Mint. After the revolution he moved back to Shanghai and was again appointed Assistant Magistrate of the Mixed Court. He held the 6th and 7th Order of Chia Ho. The cause of death was bronchial asthma. Mr. Waung is survived by two sons.

His successor at the Mixed Court will be Mr. Li Ngo-sien, a former Assistant Magistrate.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Lungkow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yodo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today, at about 12.30 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

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HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$23.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
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Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast and very misty weather. Threats of rain in the Yangtsze Valley.

MARRIAGE

FASTING-CANTOROVITCH: A marriage took place on Friday, 30th of November, between Edwin F. Fasting, of Bergen, and Lida Cantorovitch of Tamboo, Russia.
16026

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 1, 1917

War---And Peace News

NOT in many months has Reuter's brought to Shanghai in a single day so many cables variedly significant of the state of the war, so thought-compelling, so arresting, as those which we are enabled to present to our readers this morning.

First of all comes the message that the obscure individuals who have gained control of the Russian Government are masquerading under falsely assumed Russian names and are in reality of German ancestry. Lenin's name is Cederblum; Trotsky's is Braunstein; Krylenko, the Maximalist, is really Aaron Abram; his principal plenipotentiary to the Germans is named Schneur.

And these men have actually entered into negotiations with the German Commander-in-Chief for an armistice. Their second meeting is to be held tomorrow. Meantime, Abram has ordered a cessation of fire on all Russian fronts! It is a spectacle that, were it not so tragically fateful to the Russian people, would incline the whole world to mirth. One has only to imagine Cederblum, Braunstein, Abram (a private in the Russian army until a few days ago!) and Schneur, all fanatics, all inexperienced in affairs of state (even if we give them credit for being Russian rather than German patriots)—one has only to picture these in negotiation with the German Commander-in-Chief! What are they going to do about the future of Russian Democracy, about the future of Poland, Courland, the Baltic, Servia and Rumania? What about their Government's commitments to the Allies? What about Constantinople? What guarantees can they hope to obtain from the German Commander-in-Chief and who is to guarantee his word? And who, indeed, their word? For another turn of the Russian kaleidoscope tomorrow may present a new and more alluring grouping of colors to the enthralled and childlike Russian vision.

Another item in the day's news has to do with the "monster" Socialist peace demonstration in Budapest. Reuter's says that there were "loud cries of: 'Down with the War' and: 'We demand a general strike' and a resolution was passed urging the monarchy to oppose Pan-Germanism and the annexation of Courland and Livonia and also favoring an International Labor Conference at Stockholm." And somewhat similar demonstrations are being reported from Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere in the Central Empires.

Another angle of thought is suggested by the telegram from Christiania which says that the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, together with their leading statesmen are holding secret conferences. The message adds that they are expected to reiterate their neutrality and to decide against the initiation of peace proposals. But of what are they really talking?

Most important of all undoubtedly is the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, one of the greatest of Britain's elder statesmen, to The Daily Telegraph.

The Marquis of Lansdowne "urges co-ordination of the war aims of the Allies." It is significant that he publishes this letter on the eve of the opening of the great Allied Conference in Paris. He says, according to Reuter's "that the prolongation of the war will ruin the civilised world and that an immense stimulus will probably be given to the Peace Party in Germany if it were understood that the Allies do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great Power: that the Allies do not seek to impose on the Germans a form of Government they do not desire: that, except as a legitimate war measure, the Allies do not desire to deny Germany a place among the great commercial communities of the world: that the Allies are prepared after the war to examine the problems connected with the freedom of the seas and that the Allies are prepared to enter into an international pact for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

Assuredly the time is ripe for the Allies, among themselves, to put all their cards on the table, and reach an agreement co-ordinating their aims and claims. From such an agreement probably would emerge the working basis for a peace that would save civilisation from the ruin which the aged Lansdowne foresees and would avert. Perceiving that the German back is constantly stiffened to its Herculean task by the thought that Germany might as well fight on to the ruin of the world, including herself, as to surrender to the ruin of herself alone, this famous British Minister for Foreign Affairs of former days proceeds to outline some of the planks of the proposed Allied peace platform, the airing of which in Germany, he believes, will go far towards strengthening the hands of the powerful and growing peace party there. For it is not Russia alone that is looking for peace.

Lansdowne goes so far as to suggest that the Allies agree (and this is for Great Britain to say) that they are prepared after the war to examine the problems connnected with the freedom of the seas. This is a problem that really does not exist save in the German mind, and only there because Great Britain, from geographical necessities, always has insisted upon her right to have a larger navy than that possessed by any single continental power. And probably, a World League of Peace, the formation of which is generally understood to be one of the tasks that will confront the peace congresss, would relieve the British Isles of this burden.

Just how these proposals will be received by the present British Army and Navy and Government, we of course cannot say. The process of growing old has been described as the process of letting go, of ceasing to fight. And probably in his prime, Lansdowne would not have viewed the struggle from within the dim shadows as he does now.

The French Army we are told has never been stronger than it is today; the British are just swelling to their greatest power. And back of them a still sturdier young knight is buckling on his armor. How far they are prepared to go along the lines suggested by Lansdowne in order to bring about an early peace, is up to them, and the situation in all the countries in Europe is replete with possible peace surprises, but the logical view is that Great Britain, France, Italy and America do not at the moment yearn for a quick peace with anywhere near the earnestness of the Central Powers. Whether in this circumstance the world may expect an early announcement from the Allies along the lines suggested by Lansdowne is to be doubted. But that he is right in urging the Allies to co-ordinate their war aims is certain. This accomplished they would be in position to confront the Central Powers with a program to which the latter either could offer an acceptable alternate, or fight on to the hopeless end.

But for the Russian collapse the Central Powers would have been beaten this year; that event has given them a new lease on life which will require time in the breaking. The entrance of America however offsets the Russian defection and, in the end, should bring the result that would have been accomplished this year if Russia had stood firm.

Why He Was Shocked

The man was dressing to go to Church. A button came off his pants, so he put the button into his pants pocket along with the dime he was going to drop into the collection plate.

On his way home from Church the man happened to put his hand into his pants pocket, and he was terribly shocked.

He still had the button.

Straight Tips On How To Live At The Front

"I want to point out to you the little things in warfare—the ordinary personal things, the things that are not a bit thrilling or exciting. In the precess I hope to show you how to avoid making other people, as well as yourself, suffer; the other people may be your comrades, your family, or your nation. I hope that the American soldier who reads this book will profit to the degree of recognising that the good and bad of the war will depend largely upon the effect that fighting has upon the individual soldier, and that that effect, for good or bad, lies under the control of the individual. This book, giving you an acquaintance with the conditions you will encounter, may make you a more valuable soldier, one better able to look out for his body and his soul (both are in danger at the front). If it has this result, I will be thankful."

So runs the preface to "How to Live at the Front—Tips for American Soldiers" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia), by Hector MacQuarrie, Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge and now a Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery—a timely book from which the following extracts are taken.

In this war discipline is more important than courage. It is very hard, this turning of a free citizens into the pinion of a machine. You will dislike it intensely at first. Still, it has got to be done.

Some soldiers find it very hard to keep out of the orderly office, and of course they must be punished. The things an officer will never forgive and always punish severely are the unsporty things—letting other people do your work, for instance, while you slack. Smart appearance always seems to be an essential quality in a good soldier. The fellows generally seen waiting for trial outside the orderly room look the part in spite of their efforts to clean up.

Your first impression of France may be a little bit disappointing. You will possibly arrive at an early hour in the morning, and if you have been clever you will have saved a few biscuits from the day before's rations, because breakfast will be noticeable by its absence. The first thing you will hear is that you are going to a rest camp. Why it is called a rest camp no one has ever been able to discover. It is by no means restful. However, you may get some leave and will be able to have a look at the French port. Thousands of children will ask you for souvenirs. It is not advisable to give them many of your tunic buttons. . . . You will spend a lot of money and have a thoroughly good time. Beware of some of the women that you may find in the hotels. They may be all right, but you are inexperienced and they are not. They understand the soldier mind pretty well; you have had a fairly bad time on the transport, and are just in a fine state to get yourself into a pretty mess.

When time to entrain comes, prepare for an unpleasant shock. You, with perhaps twenty others, will sit on the floor of a freight car. On the outside is written in French "eight horses," "sixteen men." This may worry you a little, but as you have more brains than a horse you will endeavor to get something to sit on, perhaps some straw. Having reached the rail head for troops, you will be billeted in certain villages. Each platoon will probably have a farm house of its own. At this stage, feel in your knapsack for your tin of insect powder. For three years those barns have been occupied by relay after relay of soldiers, not all of whom have carried insect powder. However, the hay or straw will be soft and comfortable. The place is considerably better than the best dugout in the trenches, and much safer.

Madame, the farmer's wife, will be very large and good-natured and not very clean. She invariably has a daughter called Marie Louise or Gabrielle. Marie Louise will speak English quite well, though it will be the English of the British Tommy. So if perchance she uses some rather awkward phrases in quite a mild voice, do not be surprised. Do not act on it. In the barn you will be crowded, perhaps, and it may be a little bit uncomfortable, but the day will come when the opportunity of sleeping in a barn will be looked upon as a great luxury.

It is possible that some of you will land in England, and therefore a few remarks about my country may be of use to you. After you entrain you will see about the country and on the railway platforms many British soldiers from young Lieutenants up to Generals. They will be interested in you. If you see on one of the platforms a young officer wearing a monocle, very smartly turned out and looking rather pleased with himself, the fact that on the stage in America you have seen a similar fellow, does not pardon your calling him "Algy." . . . Later, when you have been to the front and seen a similar officer looking precisely the same, just as well turned out, even with the monocle, standing in precisely the same way in the midst of great danger and heartening his men in a well-bred voice, your ideas will change, and you will be sorry you ever did anything to make said officer regard you as a bunch of rough necks. Perhaps such British officers may appear to you to be fops and almost effeminate, but I desire to remark that you will find them very brave men.

You will meet the British Tommy by the score in both England and France. Perhaps it is possible to give you a slight insight into his character. You will never hear a British Tommy say one good word for England and the English. He just doesn't do it because he has never had to. . . . Tommy growls a great deal about things— while things are going easily and comfortably. While things are going wrong and he is in extreme discomfort, no more cheerful fellow will be met in the wide, wide world. He is devoted to his officers, but he won't tell you this.

I suppose many of you are wondering how you will feel when you first get into the trenches. I am certain that you are looking forward to it with pleasureable excitement. There is plenty of excitement, certainly. However, be fairly careful. A bullet comes very swiftly and kills you in less than a second. People through carelessness or inexperience run a lot of risks. In the same way that many martyrs in history were merely tactless, so many soldiers lauded to the skies as heroes have just been careless. You know, you may be a hero in the eyes of the newspapers and in the eyes of your family, but you will never be a hero in the eyes of your comrades, or very seldom. Being fired at has a certain amount of interest but at the front there is very little time to watch heroic stunts. The ideal soldier is the chap who each day does his very best to help things along.

If you are a cavalry or artillery recruit, your first experience of the horse may be a little comical. The line to follow is to pretend that you are perfectly happy. You won't be, but pretend. If you show fear, or worse still, irritation, you'll pay heavily. Riding masters are pretty fierce customers. They like the horses much more than they will ever like you. . . . The first thing to rid your mind of is the idea that the horse enjoys having you on his back. Some horses hate it intensely. The other thing of which you must rid your mind is that you look fine on a horse. You are not nearly so nice looking as the horse is. . . . When you have to ride with neither reins nor stirrups, the whole thing is awful. But grip with your knees tight, sit well into the saddle, and above all, have a sunny disposition shining from your face. As soon as a man looks happy and unruffled and seems to have a good grip, the sergeant passes him out of the school.

I wonder if you will attend to writing home. Of course you'll continue writing to the young lady—but your mother? If you forget her she'll have nothing to help her bear a fearful lot of pain. She'll spend all the time worrying. The very ordinariness of warfare will prevent your realising this. Then your father —the full expression of affection by a plain man has become impossible these days; but he's got the same amount of love. Try and think of those at home. I know at times you'll be having a perfectly horrible time. But at home they'll be having even worse. Now if you can get a letter off as often as possible, it is going to help an awful lot. . . . It is also a kindness when writing home to mention the fact of your seeing fellows whose families live in the same section as yours. But it is a bad thing to say in a letter that you have heard Tom Jones is wounded or killed. He may be neither, but his family will suffer just as much.

One word more. Then man who on every occasion tries to do his very best, who is fairly decent to his friends, not merely an amusing companion, who thinks out things and tries to see the object of orders and works hard even if he does not understand them, who shows mercy to a fallen foe and, better still, shows mercy to his friends, is doing more than carrying a Bible. Try not to let warfare ruin you. You won't be able to come out ertirely unscathed; but try. . . . Do your duty by your country, by your comrades, by your officers, and by the enemy, but don't be a fool in regard to the last named. When you hear the "Kamerad pardon" stuff, it doesn't mean that they have always finished with you. Keep them covered. Don't let those hands come down until you are sure they are unarmed. When sure they are harmless, then your chance comes to be generous, and you will be. Our Tommies generally are. One sees German prisoners smoking cigarettes given to them by their captors. I wonder if they will show you that much kindness if you are a prisoner. You know the Germans as individuals cannot all be bad, but their officers have chosen hate as an effective weapon. They hate the British most at present—the day may come when they will hate you more. The German soldier lacks a sense of humor, you know.

The First-Class Air Fighter

Is He Going To Be The Decisive Factor?

By H. G. Wells
(Daily Mail)

All the prophets are bankrupt. Their time has run out. Even the prophetic almanacks say nothing this year about the date of the peace that must come. . . .

At the word "peace" I seem to hear a distant cry of "Yah, Pacifist!" Nevertheless, it is a fact of experience that wars do end. Then the seasoned diplomatists meet in a friendly way above a weary world and give away the fruits of the struggle on behalf of such nations as have been too busy "getting on with the war" to tolerate any statement of the peace they are seeking. Heaven forbid that I should enrage the readers of The Daily Mail by suggesting again that it is well we should know the peace we want in order to be sure that we get it. Another Treaty of Berlin or another Treaty of Vienna is, I understand now, much more to their minds. A truce, therefore, to that dispute. What I have to write about here is not peace at all but a factor that may contribute very powerfully to end the war—in an Allied victory. It is a factor I have not seen nor heard discussed as decisive, and so probably it is one that may be new to a number of people. It is the factor of what one might call first-class airman power.

What I want to do here is not to advance any opinion or suggestion of my own but merely to set out certain considerations which the reader may judge for himself. The first of these is this, that though anybody who can ride a motor-bicycle can probably learn to fly a fairly safe type of aeroplane by daylight in good weather, only a very exceptional sort of young man is any good as an air fighter. My whole argument rests upon that fact. I do not think anyone has yet attempted to estimate just what proportion of our male population is capable of good air fighting, but if we had it in figures it would probably come to a rather startlingly low total. The other day I had the pleasure of meeting one of our most brilliant airmen. He was a very quiet, fair young man in the early twenties, a little apologetic in his manner, and it was only by the happy chances of the conversation that it came out that he had been in over 150 air fights, that he had certainly killed 40-odd German airmen in single combat, and that there were perhaps another dozen whom he had sent down to an uncertain but probably conclusive collision with the ground. "You can't be sure," he said. "You can't wait to see. Perhaps there's another of their chaps at you" . . . But it was suddenly borne in upon me just how supremely important high personal quality is in air fighting. Von Richthofen, the German champion, claimed to have killed 60 Ally aviators. It will be manifest, if you think over those two instances, that good air fighting must be a very rare art. It will be equally manifest that it can be very little good to put up second-class men to fight against first-class men. It follows that to discover, train and send up men of real air genius is of quie primary importance in this war in the air. There must be in every country a definite limit to the supply of such men.

My aviator told me some particulars of the air fighting that is going on today. A really first-class air fighter is capable of the most amazing tricks. Looping the loop is but the beginning of his collection of stunts and devices. He will spin over sideways; he will fly upside down; he will sideslip, drop and dodge and double in a fashion that no one would have dared to dream of in 1914. He dances round and kills a common flyer like a cat killing a rabbit.

* * *

Now the point I want to make here is that the side that can go on producing this very rare product, the first-class air fighter, longest and most abundantly, is going to chase the other side out of the air. I am told on the best authority, and I believe firmly, that the side that can dominate the air can dominate the artillery conflict and the whole ground battle. It follows that to beat the other side in producing air fighters is a certain way to win the war. So that if there is any reason for supposing that we and our Allies can produce an overwhelming superiority in air fighters it is a sound reason for anticipating an Allied victory. It is no good for either side to produce tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of common aviators, if the other side has a surplus of these special fighters who can put down machines by the score. That would be only sending up pigeons to be shot at. On the other hand, if either side does posses that air superiority, then it can send its common, ordinary aviators by the hundred, properly protected by fighters, to raid, bomb, and destroy with impunity. The inferior side can only send up its inferior men to die.

All this seems absolutely valid reasoning to me. It seems to me to follow that the side that has a clear prospect of a great superiority in air fighters should press the air war for all it is worth, while the side that has not can only do what lies in its power to check that pressure by secret agitation in the hostile country and by the development of anti-aircraft gunnery. Every possible air fighter who is employed in any other service or who is killed needlessly, and all resources of money and man-power that can be diverted from aircraft manufacture into other channels, is so much lost from this possibility of a victorious air superiority.

And now how many air fighters can the Germans put up if they strain their utmost, and how many can we and our Allies? We are dealing here with an elite. For my own part, I doubt if the Central Powers were to comb out every possible man for this service they could put up more than a very few thousands. I am inclined to think the figure would be rather hundreds than thousands. They must have wasted the best of their youth greatly. And I may be blinded by patrotic prejudice, but I have a strong belief that Great Britain, North France, and North Italy can all of them produce a larger proportion of this rare sort of young man than Germany. Men are no good at this sort of work until they are over nineteen; few have an unbroken nerve after eight-and-twenty; how much of the fine flower of those precious years between nineteen and twenty-nine is now left alive in Central Europe? And in addition to our probably superior resources in Europe we have all the continent of America, all our Empire, vast reservoirs of open-air athletic youth, to draw upon in this contest.

* * *

Now if this line of reasoning is sound there ought already to be a perceptible average superiority in the Allied air fighters over the German air fighters. I have lost no opportunity of questioning our airmen upon this point. They are naturally very chary of under-estimating the enemy, but they do agree in telling me that in the case of certain rather difficult turns and maneuvers our fighting men can all do as a matter of course things which the German fighter regards as exceptional accomplishments. And it is clear evidence of an awareness on the part of the enemy command of this increasing air inferiority that their air fighters are kept as far as possible behind their own front. There is no military advantage in doing this; there is every disadvantage, except that it does seem to offer them some hope of correcting a numerical and qualitative disadvantage. This points at least in the direction of any suggestion that the Germans are already on the verge of a shortage of first-class airman power.

We have reckoned upon all sorts of shortages as possible factors in the overthrow of German imperialism. Have we reckoned fully upon this possibility of a shortage of air fighters? Is it not possible to press the air war so hard, so to concentrate on the air attack, as to bring the German air arm to the breaking point? To run the Germans right out of air fighters, in fact? My own belief is that if both sides were to do their utmost we and our Allies could ultimately put up ten fighters to the German one, and each of ours a better man than he. In other words, I believe that, for the reasons I have stated, given a concentration of effort on this particular business, the German can be driven clean out of the air. At present, of course, we are not doing anything like our utmost. . .

* * *

It is possible that people's minds are sometimes over-exercised by the thought of air raids and counter-raids. Counter-raids will not stop raiding. The side that presses the air fighting until it attains a supremacy in air fighting can then abolish enemy raids and do what it likes in the way of raiding. Every bomb-dropping machine must carry so much weight of bombs; it is not much of a bomb-dropper unless it carries a considerable weight; it follows that there can be no type of bombdropper constructed for which one cannot construct a swifter and deadlier fighter—swifter because it will carry no bombs. For the Gotha or any such type of machine a fighter is possible which would shoot down that Gotha as a Boer on horseback would shoot a cow. So that, although such visitors may distress nervous Londoners, the more men and energy the Germans put into Gothas rather than into actual fighting aeroplanes, the better it will be in the long run for us. It would, of course, have been still better for us if they had stuck to the Zeppelins. Those dear old days seem passing away for ever. I will not, however, enlarge upon the side issue of air raids here. We may still expect plenty of German air raids over England, but I venture to foretell that their machines will come singly or in squadrons, not in hosts to darken the sky. They have not and they cannot now get the airmen to do things on that scale. And if we press the fighting side—which is the vital side—if, that is to say, we ransack our vast reserves of young men throughout the world to find and train and use every one who has the rare and peculiar gifts that make a first-class air fighter, irrespective of social position or any other secondary issue, then it seems to me that—all other considerations apart, disregarding every other factor that makes for victory—a victorious end to this war must come. It will come sooner or later according to the energy and expedition with which we and our Allies—America, "I looks toward you" —set about this task.

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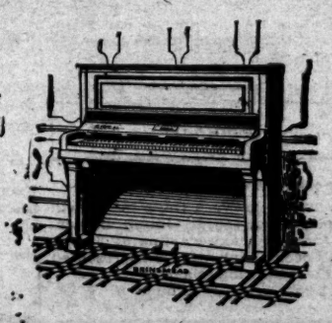

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

IF THAT POCKET EDITION OF A MAN CALLS TO TAKE DAUGHTER OUT I'LL SEND HIM TO THE HOSPITAL-
WELL-YOU'LL NOT-HE'S A GENTLEMAN AND COMES FROM A FINE FAMILY-
YOU'LL NOT EVEN GET DOWN STAIRS TO SEE HIM-
I NEVER COULD SEE HIM!
AH: I'M HERE TO TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER OUT-MRS. JIGGS-
OH: MR ZINKHEAD I'M AWFULLY GLAD YOU CAME-
I'M NOT!
FATHER MUST BE UP STAIRS!
GEO. McMANUS
10-2

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Suppose You Became A Fly — By Garrett P. Serviss

If one of the malicious demons of the Arabian Nights should transform you into a fly, while leaving you in posession of your human point of view about things around you, what a monstrous world this would seem to be!

Everything would be distorted and thrown out of its familiar proportions and relations. The little would become big, and the big pradigious. Fear and terror would be magnified, along with other things. Your instinctive standard of measurement would still be your own personal dimensions—but you would have shrunk to about 1-5,830,000th of your former bulk (i.e., 180 times in each dimension, length, breadth and thickness), while everything around you would retain its normal size. The microcosmic world would seem to have sprung up around you to macrocosmic dimensions.

Suppose that the first place where you alighted in your new role of a full-fledged house-fly, in buzzing search after a speck of spilled syrup, or a grain of sugar, or a bald head (as pleasant to your hooked feet as rough bark to a cat's claws), were a side table, three feet long by two wide, in a restaurant. While your new fly nature attached itself solely to the eatables, your old, left-over human nature would take cognisance of the novel aspect of your surroundings.

The surface of the little table would seem to you to be about as large as Union or Madison Square. The tarnished menagere would rise like a gorgeous pagoda of porcelain, glass and silver, 300 feet tall! The tea-cup into whose sweet-smelling depths you cautiously descended, tapping its coffee-stained walls with your Gargantuan club-tongue, would yawn like a crater 40 feet in depth.

When, with appetite stimulated, you emerged from your feast the fly-flapper that descended upon you with the crash or thunder, and took off one of your six legs, would look as large as a half-acre lot dashing down from overhead. The fly side of you, exulting in its agility, would only laugh at the adventure, but when you perched on a hat-rack and sought nonchalantly to use your remaining legs as brushes for your head and wings, the haunting human element would make you tremble with terror over your narrow escape.

But in a moment a new wonder would banish the old fear. Entering, with fly-impudence and curiosity, to the up-hung straw hat of a customer eating his pie, about as far below you as from the apex of the Woolworth Building to the Broadway pavement, you would find yourself in a round, perfumed hall as capacious as a theater. But when the owner of the hat arose to claim his property and free it from interlopers, you would flee in abject fright, even though you had the courage of a thousand flies, for the giant on two legs that suddenly reached after you would be a thousand feet tall.

Before the imperturable philosophy of your fly nature had restored your upset human reason you might have fled across Broadway and into the inviting seclusion of St. Paul's Chapel, but here again the old habit of comparative judgment would lead you into fresh astonishment. The expanse of pews around you would be as vast as an ordinary hilly landscape, and the great ceiling would span your world of peaceful refuge at a height equivalent to that of the white clouds that send cooling shadows over the earth on a Summer day.

But the same magnification would produce yet another set of marvels. A grain of sand would be to you like a granite boulder. The surface of a piece of brown paper would resemble a rough-plouged field. In short, you would feel as if you had dropped down through the tube of a powerful microscope and come out among the monstrosities on its stage. When you met another fly it would be uncanny to find it as tall as yourself.

The facts of its big compound eyes would glare at you like the lenses of a harbor beacon. All around you the details of the microscopic world would stare you in the face. You would see the mosquito unsheath a lance as large as a two-handed sword. A flea would be a carapaced monster of incredible ugliness, as big as a dog, and capable of jumping over a church steeple.

Your new eyes might be adjusted to the perception of colors unknown to human vision. They would, perhaps, see by means of the short, ultra-violet rays, thereby perceiving hues of a beauty of which the human mind has no conception, and penetrating into secrets unguessed by science. On the other hand, the sounds of the fly world cannot be the same as those of ours. It may have a music pitched on scales far beyond the reach of our ears, a music ethereal and microscopic in fineness and delicacy of tone, whose lowest octave is far above the limit of the highest of ours. With what exquisite harmonies you might woo a winged mate! But sound is not all music in any world of being.

To the roar of the lion may correspond the ravenous cry of the spider, inaudible to us. Caught in his web at last, that awful voice would paralyse your limbs before his terrible lassoes had entangled them and his eight spiked legs, each ten feet long, had rushed his monstrous poison-fangs to your side.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Miss Hope Sweeny was oaver to our house last nite. She went to skool with Ma, but Ma toald me not to say anything about that beekaus Miss Sweeny isent suppoased to be that old.

She had a good naim gaiv to her for a spinster, Hope, sed Pa.

Never mind that cheep humor, sed Ma, I want you to be nice to her, she toald Pa that beefoar Miss Sweeny calm.

Wen Miss Sweeny was in our house Pa dident say much, I guess Pa thinks that is the nicest way to be nice to Ma's frens, so he kep still for a long time.

Does yure husband luv Art? sed Miss Sweeny.

Not much, sed Ma, the only Art he knows anything about is Art Fletcher, sed Ma, the shortstop of the Giants.

How un-fortunat, sed Miss Sweeny. It makes it kind of sad for a wife that luvs Buty & the fine things of life, she sed, to be married to a fan. I have a brother who is also crazy about baseball, she sed to Ma.

My husband thinks Mister McGraw rote the Constitushun of the United States one day wen he was resting, sed Ma. You nevver saw a man so wrapped up in a gaim as he is in baseball. It is strainge, too, she sed. Nothing else in-terests him moar than about ten (10) minutes at a time.

I have always sed that wen I wed, sed Miss Sweeny, I shall nevver wed a man whose mind gropes around amung erthly things & whose eyes is fassend on a sporting paige she sed.

Maybe that is why you have always been saying it, sed Pa, & always is a pritty long time. Thare is many a noabel gent, sed Pa, who wud maik a fine husband, who likes baseball & the sporting paige. In fack, sed Pa, most regiar fellers like the sporting paige & turn to it the first thing. The only men wich turn rite to the market paige, sed Pa, are milynairs & hall room boys.

I nevver try to argue with erthworms, sed Miss Sweeny. I am like Lord Biron, she sed, my hed is up high in a cloud of thoughts.

It is a good thing for the grocer & butcher that thare aint many peepul that way, sed Pa. No matter how we pride ourselfs, sed Pa, we have to taik our heds out of the clouds of thought on the first of every month, Pa sed.

I do not follow yure pecular line of reesoning, tharefore I shall not try, sed Miss Sweeny. Are you going to do any up-lift work this week? she sed to Ma.

Perhaps, sed Ma wen I get thru knitting cumfurters for the gallant trupes. They will need cumfurters.

Thay will need frankfurters moar, sed Pa. I wish the deer ladies wud go in moar for food fixing, sed Pa. & knit less.

Moast of yure ideels, sed Miss Sweeny to Pa, seem to be along the line of baseball & food. Well, I must be running along, she sed.

She will be running along a long while, sed Pa after Ma's frend had went, & I think she will do her running in singel harness, too, sed Pa.

About Glass Eyes

After the war thousands of men will be walking about with "a bit o' glass" in their heads, in place of a lost eye, and it will take an expert to tell which is the real and which the artificial. The one drawback to the glass eye is that its only use is ornament; but when one remembers the disfiguring influence of a lost optic, that is even more a virtue than a fault. The fact remains, however.

The artificial hand can do the most wonderful things, from picking up a pin to working a lathe. The artificial leg soon becomes so efficient that the wearer can play a good game of lawn tennis, and has to inform his opponent wheih leg is the "game" one. The artificial nose can still smell—not always an unmixed blessing—but the most exquisitely wrought and artistically-finished artificial eye cannot see! That is beyond the skill of man.

Birmingham is the headquarters of the glass-eye trade in England, and that city has brought its manufacture of this particular article to great perfection. Eyes are sent to all parts of the world; but of course the war has made business brisker than ever it was in the history of this restricted and exceedingly-skilled trade. The most important firm will always have at least 5,000 glass eyes ready for despatch and selection, and can match any eye in any head!

Vessels To Arrive

From San Francisco
Colombia ..... Dec. 15
From Tacoma
Canada Maru ..... Dec. 20
From Seattle
Tokiwa Maru ..... Dec. 1

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Wishing to keep in stock NEW MACHINES only, we now offer the following typewriters at much reduced prices:

	EACH
3 Rebuilt Royal Standard Typewriters No 5 @	$95.00
1 " " " " " 3 "	60.00
2 " " " " " 0 "	50.00
1 Secondhand Royal Standard " " 1 "	50.00
1 " " " " " 0 "	50.00
2 " Oliver Typewriters " 3 "	50.00
1 Standard Folding Typewriter	50.00
1 Frika Typewriter	50.00

All the above-named machines are in good working order and condition.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road Telephone 218

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

All These FREE!

Present the attached coupon to Arts & Crafts, Ltd.
for 1 25c Instruction Book
2 10c Bottles Johnson's Wood Dye
1 10c Can Johnson's Prepared Wax

Johnson's Wood Dye

is unequaled for its penetrating quality and for the rich and permanent color which it dyes all wood. It dries in half an hour and will not streak, smudge or stick.

No. 126. Light Oak	No. 127. Extra Dark Mahogany	No. 127. Moss Green
No. 128. Dark Oak		No. 128. Forest Green
No. 129. Mission Oak	No. 129. Dark Mahogany	No. 129. Fumish Oak
No. 130. Early English	No. 130. Weathered Oak	No. 130. Brown Fumish
No. 131. Bog Oak	No. 131. Brown Weathered	No. 131. Fumed Oak
No. 132. Light Mahogany	No. 132. Green Weathered	No. 124. Golden Oak

Johnson's Prepared Wax

—a perfect furniture polish and finish for all woodwork, floors and furniture, including pianos—can be successfully used over all finishes, imparting a velvety, protecting finish of lasting beauty. Fill out this coupon and present to us for book and 10c packages of Johnson's Wood Dye and Prepared Wax—FREE.

PRESENT THIS COUPON AT OUR STORE

We will furnish the bearer, free of all expense, with
1—25c Instruction Book
2—10c Bottles Johnson's Wood Dye
1—10c Can Johnson's Prepared Wax

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

Are You Worried About the Fooa Supply?

THEN ASK YOUR DEALER
for a list of the

Del Monte

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

The fruits are ready to serve. A few cans on the pantry shelf insure everything from "Soup to Nuts," including entrees, relishes, salads, and desserts.

Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.

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"Cygnite" *White ready for use*

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

WHC **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd**
SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115 Sa.
Union of Canton	Tls. 735 B.
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	115s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 71 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land.	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70½ Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 173½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 95 B.
International	Tls. 101 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 63½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 39 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112½ B.
Yung Yik	Tls. 15.85 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 63¼ Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 90 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.20 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 15 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 72½ Sa.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5¾
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.80
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak	Tls. 10¼
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls 6.70 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17¼
Kamunting	Tls. 6.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permata	Tls. 2 S.
Repah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 77½ cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 18
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 61.85
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

A. FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 30, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 99½=Tls.	100.88
@ 73.4=Mex.	$137.44
Mex. Dollars Market rate	73.025
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver	43⅞
Copper Cash per tael	178
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1½=Tls.	4.87
exch. @ 73.4=Mex.	$6.64
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.20

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $476⅜
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1⅛
London	Demand	4/1⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	287½
Paris	T.T.	564½
Paris	Demand	567
New York	T.T.	97⅜
New York	Demand	96⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	52⅝
Batavia	T.T.	219½
Straits	T.T.	57⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/3½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅜
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3⅜
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅞
Paris	4 m-s.	587
New York	4 m-s.	102½

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Tls. 4.30	@ 4/2⅛		£1
„ 1	@ 574	=Francs	6.39
„ 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.21
„ 0.90	@ .99⅛	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 51⅛	Yen	2.15
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.49
„ 1	@ 714†	Roubles	7.95
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years,
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze ..... Fire
Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
New York Life ..... Life
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel 778

Nanchang's Y.M.C.A. Assists Flood Victims

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Nanchang, Nov. 25.—Co-operating with the Kiangsi General Committee on Flood Relief to raise $80,000, the Nanchang Y.M.C.A. did its "bit" by presenting a series of plays on the nights of November 22, 23, 24. A very clever performance was worked up by the association students in which flood scenes were depicted with much realism. The plot centered around a stricken family whose home had been washed away by the high waters. The family became separated and only after many deprivations and much suffering was it united, amid much rejoicing.

Enthusiastic and personal support was given by Governor Chen Kwan-yuan, the Chief of Police, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Health Commissioner and the leading members of the gentry. General Wu Chin-pao, Commissioner of Defense for the province, attended the play on the first night. The chief opening address was made by Mr. Yen, the Police Commissioner. A splendid brass band loaned by the Police Department entertained between acts with a number of excellent Western selections.

The small quarters in the Y.M.C.A. which will accommodate about three hundred persons made it necessary to stage the play on three separate nights.

A larger series of theatrical plays will be given by the Flood Committee in the near future, covering a period of twenty nights. A special troupe from Shanghai has been engaged for the purpose.

SUTSIEN ROBBERS

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, Nov. 26.—One of the temples just a few hundred yards from here is now occupied by one hundred and thirty robbers guarded by soldiers. This is the last round-up made by the soldiers in the country just south of here. About a thousand soldiers surrounded a band of robbers in Djang Djia Wei Dzi and killed several tens of them and captured about one hundred and forty. They allowed several of those captured to escape because they were mere boys.

They now have one hundred and thirty-nine in custody, about forty of whom are wounded. It is reported that the soldiers have offered to take these captured robbers into the army instead of executing them, if they will show themselves worthy of leniency. This policy has been often tried before, to the extreme discomfiture of the populace, as it is pretty well demonstrated that the robber in citizen's clothes and in soldier's uniform is one and the same man, not having lost the looting instinct by the change of outward appearance.

Many places in the south country have been swept clean by the robber bands. One man out there said that they didn't leave even a piece of cloth in the houses they looted, not even a piece as big as a pocket handkerchief. Until the appearance of the soldiers, the robbers had a free hand, and the villages that resisted them laid up for themselves wrath for the day to come when the robbers could increase their forces and come and take the village, and then add to their pillaging the further atrocity of killing numbers of the people of the village.

The latest report about the attack on the steam-tug, a few days ago, is that the tug was not actually shot at, but was warned in time to turn back before the robbers got near enough to reach the boat with their rifle fire. Before the tug turned back a troop of soldiers numbering about five hundred, coming from the south on the way to Sutsien, got off their boats and engaged part of the robbers. These soldiers together with some from Sutsien and from Yang He finally routed the largest band of tufei and scattered the rest. A large number of the robbers have been killed and a number of the soldiers have been killed. One of the wounded soldiers died in the hospital today. Among the soldiers killed was a lieutenant, this being the second officer the robbers have killed in the last few weeks.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 30, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 15.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.00
North China Ins. Tls. 115.00
Shanghai Gas Tls 24.00
Sumatras Tls. 72.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 6.75
Kamuntings Tls. 6.00

Unofficial

New Eng. Tls 13.00
Shanghai Lands Tls 70.50
Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00
Chengs Tls. 2.05
Dominions Tls. 9.00

HOW WAR IS SAPPING GERMANY'S VITALITY
Socialist Organ Sounds Grave Alarm Regarding Home Life Conditions
BLOCKADE HURTS HEALTH
Marriages And Births Grow Fewer, While Deaths Increase In Number

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—How the war is sapping the vital strength of the German nation, not only on the field of battle, but at home, is told in an illuminating article in the Chemnitzer Volkstinne, a prominent German Socialist organ, a copy of which has just reached here. The paper, citing facts and figures, sounds a grave alarm and warns the Government that "certain concessions to the poor, premiums on babies or insurance schemes" will not suffice if the nation is to survive.

The article follows:

Since 1915 the number of deaths in Germany has exceeded that of births. The decrease in the birth rate since 1913 is considerable.

In 1914 this decrease was 18,500; in 1915 it reached (in comparison with 1913) the 423,000 mark, or 23 per cent; in 1916 it was 735,500, or 40 per cent.

This decrease in the birth rate has consequence even more far reaching than the loss of life on the numerous battlefields. The effect is partially counterbalanced by the fact that the mortality of infants has considerably decreased. The year 1914 marked a rise in the death rate of infants, amounting to 20,000; but in 1915 there was a decrease of 61,000, and in 1916 one of 110,600, or 40 per cent.

Marriages Are Decreasing

These last figures throw a clear but sad light upon the social consequences of the war. The fall in the birth rate is self-explanatory. Many who in normal times would have been happy to have children are restrained by the circumstances of wartime from enlarging their families. Besides the war has considerably reduced the number of marriages, and it is a well known fact that young people contribute to repopulation more than others.

During the first month of the war marriages were very numerous; there is a tendency to believe that since that time marriages have not ceased to be more numerous than in peace times. In August of 1914, there were in the cities of Prussia three times as many marriages as in the month of July of the same year; but there this increase stopped. As the war dragged on, with its long campaigns, marriages became fewer and fewer.

In the whole empire the initial abundance of marriages was followed by a sharp diminution, which continues to this day. We have not yet at hand the figures for the whole of the empire, but we know that in Saxony there were 26,300 marriages in 1915, as against 40,300 in 1913.

In Hamburg the corresponding decrease amounted to 2,300; in Berlin to 5,000, and in Bremen to 1,000.

Birth Rate Cut Seriously

Since it may be assumed that the average young couple has one child at the end of the first year it is seen that this diminution of marriages leaves a serious cut in the birth rate.

The food shortage naturally influences mortality. Looking simply at the figures, one is tempted to rejoice over the decrease in this mortality, but when one considers it in connection with the situation on the whole it presents a gloomy picture.

The decrease in the birth rate is based upon peace time figures. It includes children who should have been born, but who, had they come to life during the war, would have been most exposed to premature death. But there is a much smaller number of illegimate children, and it is especially the poor people who are abstaining from enlarging their families.

The infant mortality, therefore, should have fallen off in a much greater proportion than the birth rate. Now, this is not the case: the fall in the birth rate exceeds even by 1 per cent the death rate of children of tender age.

These figures show us that the war makes itself felt not only on the field of battle but that it reaches out to strike at the root of the nation—the birth rate. They show us, moreover, the absurdity of the fable, widely spread and even officially supported, that war has favorably affected infant mortality.

Health Standards Lowered

The blockade which England and her allies have established against us with a touching solicitude for humanity has greatly reduced the standard of our national health. The number of birth shows that the growth of the population is being retarded at its roots much more gravely than we allowed ourselves to believe at the outset.

The situation is very serious. Even in the event that the war should end favorably for us in military and political respects it will have sapped the strength of our population unless we master the tasks that will confront us.

It will be a question of restoring the national health to its old standard, of transforming our social organisation to such an extent that children are not a burden and a punishment to the large masses of the population.

It will not suffice to make certain concessions to the poor, to set premiums on babies or to establish insurances schemes. Such small measures encouragement can be useful, but they alone will not suffice. The only solution is the replacement of capitalistic society by a Socialist regime efficaciously administered.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 28th, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$32,120.15	$31,844.11
Loss by currency depreciation	6,889.75	6,820.54
Effective Receipts	$25,230 40	$25,023.5
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22 74	22.6
Car Miles run	76 909	78 071
Passengers carried	1,466,008	1,457,044

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on November 27, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-20
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	50-60
Pheasant	„	45-55
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	14-18
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-15
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-8
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.70-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Amusements

THE
International Cabaret and Dance Hall
Will open
TONIGHT
at
No. 1 Jukong Road
(off North Szechuen Road)
near
THE ISIS THEATRE

Doors open at 9 p.m.

16000

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
For Dec. 1st & 2nd

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS"
Pathe Color-Drama in 3 Parts

"REUBEN'S BUSY DAY"
Comedy

"OH! CHIVALROUS WIFFLES"
Comedy 2 parts

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday

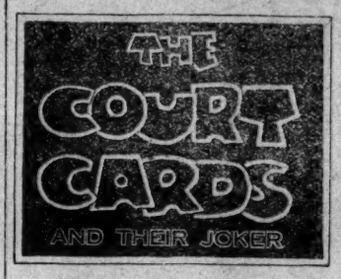
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight, Saturday, Dec. 1st
Last Night of
EDGAR WARWICK'S
BRILLIANT PACK



Farewell Night Tonight!
Special Farewell Programme
All the Old Favourites. Be in the Boom
Matinee this afternoon
Reappearance of Edgar Warwick as the Joker

Plans at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
3 GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS 3
SIGNOR A. CARPI
Presents
SIGNOR SCAMUZZI
Famous Baritone
MME. DE REVERS
Soprano
MLLE RUSS
Mezzo Soprano

PROGRAMME

Overture.
1. Pagliacci. Prologo (Leoncovallo)
Signor Scamuzzi
2. Wally. Ebben nv andro lontano (M. Patalani)
Mme De Revers
3. Favorita. O, Mio Fernando (Donezetti)
Mlle Russ
4 Faust. Dio Possente (Gounod)
Signor Scamuzzi
5. Mefistofeles. Nenia (Boito)
Mme De Revers

PART II.

Overture.
6. Ugonotti. Salute O' Cavalier (Meyerbeer)
Mlle. Russ
7. Barbire di Siviglia Largo al Fatotum (Rossini)
Signor Scamuzzi
8. Coming Home (Churles Whleby)
Mme De Revers
9 Faust. La parlate d'Amor (Gounod)
Mlle Russ
10. Trovatore (Duet) Mira d' acarbe lagrime (Verdi)
Mme. de Revers & Signor Scamuzzi

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

Dec. 1st, 2nd and 3rd

ALSO AT

SUNDAY MATINEE

GERALDINE FARRAR

In a Picturisation of

"CARMEN"

A Paramount Picture

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

John Barrymore

IN

"THE RED WIDOW"

A thrilling humorous photo production of the famous melodramatic comedy

To be exhibited for

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

December 2nd and 3rd

and at

MATINEE on SUNDAY

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Dec. 1st and 2nd.

Continued Success of

ABBOTT
ABBOTT

"THE CRAZY MAGICIAN", in an entirely new programme. Don't miss this act. He is clever, original and amusing.

A great Pathe Star Film

"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

Adapted from the celebrated novel by Alexander Dumas.
HENRY KRAUSS, as the Immortal novelist. A Three Reel Film.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE, ANNALS OF THE WAR
Our weekly topicals.

"STOP! LUKE! LISTEN!"
The great Harold Lloyd, the cleverest comedian on the screen today.

MATINEE Today, 5 p.m. "KICK IN"

MATINEE Sunday, 3 p.m.
"THE FATAL RING" 1st and 2nd Episodes.

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong & North Szechuen Roads.

TONIGHT (7.15 & 9.15 p.m.) TONIGHT

Showing Episodes 3 & 4 in 4 Parts
of the Fascinating Serial

THE GODDESS
In 5 Episodes
30 Parts.

featuring
The Beautiful Artist ANITA STEWART
The Clever Actor EARLE WILLIAMS

Showing Also
Episode 6 in 2 Parts
of the Stupendous Serial
"THE GIRL [& THE GAME"
entitled: "Helen's Wild Ride"

Matinees Today & Sunday at 3 p.m.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dairy	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Semarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	660,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager
Tel. No. 2359 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru			..		c11.00	10 30
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan, Canada, U S A. and U. Kingdom, v. Cana a & USA			10.30	..	..	..	10.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton		7.30				..	7.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe		7.30					
Japan Ports	Kashima maru	9.30		..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			17.00	..		..	
Japan via Nagasaki	Kashima maru	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	10.00	..	..	b10.30	10.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..			..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Monday, Dec. 3.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..		..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21 00	..		..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..		18.00	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Tuesday, Dec. 4.							
Hongkong		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'ope v. Suez		..	9.30	..	..	..	9.00
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	a13.00	12.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	12 00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Wednesday, Dec. 5.							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..		..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..		
America and Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	r20.00	19.30
Friday, Dec. 7.							
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..		..	..	r20.00	19.30
Monday, Dec. 10.							
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	r20.00	19.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9.30 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows; Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1789	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. V. Co.	10 p
Nov 28	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 29	Hongkong	Atreus	1699	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia*	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B V II
Aug 5	Hongkong	China*	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Nov 28	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 26	Singapore	Eoplectela	2980	Br.	A. P. Co.	APUW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 24	Kobe	Glengyle	39 4	Br.	Glen Line	BV
Nov 27	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 11	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	TKDD
Nov 28	Hongkong	Kashima maru	2413	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW
Nov 16	Hongkong	Lotus	3514	Fr.	Cie M. M.	B X
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Nov 13	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	KND
Nov 25	New York	Matsuppo	5270	Br.	M. B. K.	
Nov 29	Japan	Nankai maru	1065	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	TKDLW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	8318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BD
Nov 20	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Nov 28		S. V Margaret	1230	Am.		
Nov 28	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.	Satoh Shoki	
Nov 28		Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M.S.K.	MSKW
Nov 29	Chefoo	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 29	Japan	Tokiwa maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Nov 19	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	496	Jap.	N.K.K.	OD

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C s.s. Kiangsing from Taku Bar:—Mr. Sofis and Master Robests.
Per M.M. s.s. Chili from Kobe:—Messrs. Colonel Fruptil. and Ikida.
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Knit, Mrs. Curris, Miss Leelin, Dr. Fowler, Messrs. Tragnor, Wilson, and Shipman.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Maingan.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. R. S. Slafford.
Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Douglass. Miss Green, Messrs. Artt. Harrison, and Sui.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 15	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 19	"	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 22	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec					
Dec 1	"	Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	1	noon Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	4	2.00 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	6	8.00 Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	7	8.00 Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
"	9	" Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	11	" Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi-maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	15	" Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	15	" Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

"	Liverpool etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	London etc.	Kamakuramaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec					
Dec 1	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	4.00	Ningpo	Kisogiean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 2	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	"	Hongkong	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 3	Ch.	Ningpo	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	Mid.	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7		Takao(for)F'chow & K'lung	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 15	"	Hongkong & Manila			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec					
Dec 2	10.00a	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 2	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	..	Tsingtao & Dairy	Ishin maru	Jap.	M.M.
" 4	2.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 4	noon	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 4		Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
" 7	4.00	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 7	8.00	Vladivostock	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 8	..	Tsingtao and Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 8	D.L.	Chefoo & Dairy	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	10.00a	Dairy	Shawhsing	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec					
Dec 1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 1	M.N.	do	Sukyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.Co.
" 2	noon	Hankow	Kian	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tsige maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 8	M.N.	do			

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNOW
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 30	Japan	Chili	6040	Fr.	M.M.Co.	
" 30	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
" 30	Hankow	Sulyang maru	3897	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
" 30	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 30	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.	CSW
" 30	Japan	Hirano maru	3320	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 30	Hankow	Tsesingtah	476	Br.	C.M.&B.L.Co.	CKPW
" 30	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I.Co.	HYPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 30	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 30	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2868	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 30	do	Nanyang maru	1908	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 30	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 30		Hejaz	2438	Br.	P.&O.S.N.Co.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Saturday, Dec. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. E. Conley, wil leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, December 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, December 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, December 5, at about 12 o'cock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Ekean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 3, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 4 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, December 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Capt. Benett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, chartered s.s. Yodo Maru December 4. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel No. 819.

CHEFOO & DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain McDowell, will leave on Saturday, December 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 8, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. Shawhsing Capt. Morimoto, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
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S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Jan. 26

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Dec. 14,	Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao,	Dec. 28,	Dec. 24
	For Hongkong		arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU"	.. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga,	Dec. 28,	Dec. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

	For Tsingtao and Dairen		arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,568 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Dec. 6,	Dec. 8
	For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Dec. 4,	Dec. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	55	Brown
7 p	Nov. 16		Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
6 P	Nov. 16	do	Woodcock	Br g-b	..	..	..	

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

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JAN. 17, MAR. 31, JUNE 11

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KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	———	

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 3

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Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 8
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 11
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki,	Dec. 15

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 6
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 13

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Dec. 1

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route — Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao, Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

CLOSING-UP BUSINESS SALE

AT

SACRIFICE PRICES

TIME of SALE LIMITED

I. CANTOROVITCH

103 Broadway.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of coal-tar, coal and other articles of fuel, for 1918.

The approximative quantities are as follows:—

Anthracite	150 Tons
Karatz No. 1.	250 „
Karatz No. 2.	700 „
Smithshop's coal	50 „
Coke	250 „
Fire-wood & Fire-wood (short bundles)	4.150 Piculs
Coal-tar	55,000 Gallons

to be delivered at the various Municipal Buildings.

All particulars and necessary information can be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object, they must be addressed to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Monday, 10th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,

G. LAFERRIERE,

Secretary.

16007

Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

14 The Bund.

15831

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

New French Government 4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Fcs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.

Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.

Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:

Bons de la Defense Nationale.

Obligations de la Defense Nationale.

Rente 3½% Amortissable.

The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

15783

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern method of language teaching. For free particulars apply to the American School of Correspondence, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

NOTICE

At a Board Meeting held on the 22nd November, 1917, it was decided to pay a Third Interim Dividend of Taels 0.25 per share on the 11th December, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd December to the 11th Dec., 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Secretaries & General Managers.

15985

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Trouseaux designed and carried out to suit individual requirements. Blouses, Lingerie, Gowns. Children's Coats and Frocks.

15520

Prof. I. K. Seto

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Kings of Scandinavia In Secret Conference

Neutrality Reiteration And Also Pledge Not To Initiate Peace Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, November 28.—The Kings of Sweden, Denmark and Norway and their leading statesmen are conferring secretly, but a reiteration of neutrality is expected and also an assurance that the Scandinavian countries will not initiate peace proposals.

Serious Tin Shortage Department Warned

Up 26 Cents In Month; None For Foodstuffs Should Commandeering Continue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 28.—The chairman of a sub-committee of the Iron and Steel Institute has telegraphed to the Department of Commerce that, if the policy of commandeering tin is continued, there will be no tin available for holding foodstuffs. He says that the intense competition has increased the price of tin from 54 cents to 80 cents per pound during the last month.

Prinz Eitel's Officer Jailed for 14 Months

Commander Of Interned German Cruiser Violates The White Slave Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Thierichens, the interned Commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich, has been sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment, for violating the White Slave Law.

WOMEN IN NAVAL SERVICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The Admiralty announces that it is establishing a Women's Royal Naval Service, for shore duties hitherto performed by naval ratings.

PRINCE ALBERT SICK

Reuter's Service

London, November 29.—It is officially announced that an operation for a duodenal ulcer was performed on Prince Albert this morning and his condition is satisfactory.

SATURDAY CLUB HAS INTERESTING PROGRAM

Talks To Be Made On Industrial Efficiency, Silk And Russia

The Saturday Club will hold another tiffin at the Carlton Cafe at 12.15 today to hear talks on three diverse subjects—efficiency, silk and Russia.

Professor C. Bertrand Thompson of Harvard University, one of the pioneers in industrial efficiency, will talk on "What Efficiency Really Is." Mr. George B. Williams, assistant treasurer of J. H. and C. K. Eagle, Inc., will talk on "Possibilities of China's Silk Cultivation." Mr. Frederic Coleman will talk on "The Russian Situation and Russian Possibilities."

The tiffin will adjourn at two o'clock in order not to interfere with other engagements.

FETE CHINESE PRESSMEN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 30.—The Press Association and the Shunjukai will give a luncheon on December 3rd in honor of the Chinese journalists visiting Japan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0.00 — Midnight, 13.30 — 1.30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. s.	Mail 102. B. s.
20.35	8.35	3.00	0	dep. Peking arr.	22.30	19.50	10.20
23.45	11.12	6.35	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19.35	17.00	7.30
23.50	11.17	6.40	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19.30	16.53	7.10
0.00	11.25	6.50	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19.20	16.45	7.00
19.10	5.20	23.10	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2.30	. .	10.40

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
7.15	11.30	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17.05	16.12
7.25	11.40	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	16.55	16.02
7.45	12.00	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16.31	15.47
13.38	15.00	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13.32	12.21
14.57	17.46	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	10.48	9.28
18.01	20.21	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8.06	6.40
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8.00	20.31	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7.56	18.12
10.39	22.31	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	6.01	15.42
13.00	0.38	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3.49	13.11
13.15	0.48	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3.39	12.58
15.56	3.16	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1.20	10.32
18.16	4.50	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	23.36	8.18
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6.30	4.57	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	23.29	20.07
11.56	8.33	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19.53	14.48
12.06	8.40	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19.46	14.42
16.57	11.52	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16.48	9.28
18.48	13.00	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15.30	7.28

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	14.20	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14.10	. .
23.00	14.20	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.30	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
9.30	13.50	21.30	d. Yenchowfu a.	6.10	12.30	20.00	d. Lincheng a.	8.10	14.10	21.00
10.32	14.55	22.32	a. Tsiningchow d.	5.28	11.25	19.05	a. Tsochuang d.	7.02	13.02	19.52

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only 230 — train runs on Fridays only

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	18.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	3.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	2.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL .....dep	..	..	..	..	..	8.12.00	T.P.R	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	Day	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	15.35	20.50
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.05
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.20
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.23	13.34	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	6.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.55

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.
*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) To Woosung Forts.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.31	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.10

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	6.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang* ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	...
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaogan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	6 50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chaogan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	...
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

The Subscribers' List for next year is now being written up. Subscribers desirous of having alterations made are invited to send in their requests on or before the 25th December to

GUSTAF L. OBERG
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1917.
16013

THE SAVOY HOTEL

A Special Musical Dinner

Will be served at this Hotel

Saturday and Sunday evenings, December 1st & 2nd.

MUSIC DURING DINNER
DANCING AFTER DINNER

Price of Dinner $1.50

Tables or private dining rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that the wharf known as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Lao-pah-doo wharf, Pootung, will be transferred as a going concern from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha as from the 1st December, 1917, and called hereafter the N.K.K. Lao-pah-doo Lower Wharf, Pootung.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1917.
16024

The Burlington Hotel

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day appointed Mr. R. W. MacCabe my representative in connection with the business of the above hotel.

LIU MEN TSOR,
Proprietor.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1917.
16028

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.
15531

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

NOTICE

We have this day opened at No. 1 The Bund (1st floor), a Branch Office under the management of Mr. L. V. Lang, hitherto in charge of our Vladivostock office.

R. MARTENS & CO., LTD.,
149 Leadenhall Street,
London, E. C. 3.

Shanghai, December 1st, 1917.
16027

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2479.

ELECTRICITY

Notice is hereby given that owing to a further breakdown in the machinery at the Riverside Power Station and to the delay, due to the war, in the arrival of additional generating plant, the full demands of consumers cannot, it is regretted, be met. Consumers are therefore earnestly requested generally to economise as far as possible in the consumption of electricity and in particular to switch off until further notice all lamps, heaters, motors, &c., where possible, between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock each evening when the demand on the supply stations is at its greatest.

Consumers are warned that unless they voluntarily comply with the above request it may become necessary compulsorily to disconnect certain sections of the supply.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, Nov. 26th, 1917
15983

New Provisions

English and Australian Ham, $1.00 per lb. American Potatoes and Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

TOMMIES' XMAS FUND

GREAT CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH

under the distinguished patronage of
Sir Everard D. H. Fraser

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB
versus
"THE REST OF SHANGHAI"
on the RECREATION CLUB GROUND
TODAY 1st December, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.
ADMISSION: ONE DOLLAR

The entire proceeds to be devoted to the

TOMMIES' XMAS FUND
For Soldiers and Sailors

16946

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

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